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MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Hongkong, Saturday, June 19, 1909.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN

THE NORTH.

(12th June.)

embarrassed concern itself, are, we suppose,

the only possible resources in emergencies

Government, control and resource in the

cial life obtaining in China to-day. Our

were forgeries, but because they were issued

by institutions with no adequate security

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

大拜禮 犹九十月大英港香

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BIRTHS. On June 6, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of L. E. CANNING, of a son. On June, 10, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of B. D. TISDALL, I. M. Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGES. On June 7, at Shanghai, DENIS EWART eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Donnelly of Ningpo, to ISABELLA ELIZABETH, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. Johns of

On June 7, 1909, at Shangbai, EDITH ANNI MCDOWALD, daughter of Frank McDonald, of desence of the bank, that the actual state of ment of such a department in the prospective we should like to see is a fight to the finish acteristic of the properly moulded, highly periments are being carried out in secret. Sydney, New South Wales, to WM. DEMNIS its reserves against note issues was made University of Hongkong to London. I trained and truly-distinguished civil servant. We are also told that this is not the elder son of S.F. Dennis, of Walthamstow, public by a dismissed employee and that limited his remarks to the relation between In such a case it is just possible that Now, if there is one thing more than another first instance of similar operations being Ecgland.

On Mondey, Jano 7: 1909, at 2:50 pm. Mrs. AGNES CLYDE RICKER, the sister of Dr. and Mrs. John Goddard, to Mr. DANIEL COATH, at Shanghai...

· low), both of Shanghal, Parallel String beautiful tope of the Catherine (C) On May 22, 1900, at Florence, Italy, after a long illness, FREDERICK HENRY BALFOUR,

formerly Editor of the "North-China Daily News and Herald, aged 63 years. On June 7, 1909, at Shanghai, JOHN WILL LIAM JONES, of the Chica Mutual Life Insut. find itself in difficulties if, whether the hope to make a man an engineer. What gods provide. At the same time, if this pro- ing in the Gasette does smack of infantile was, among other things, to ascertain if such ance Co., Shanghai, aged 29 years. ...

(Yuku) the wife of C. Schmitter, I. M. C. aged incidents referred to will not remain const valuable time to it when after all it is at impoderate rates proves the success which that the magple, is a born bandit and a cromonta. It is believed that in this respect the On June to, 1909, at Shanghai, Jose Dos

WREIS SINCES, aged 5418 a first specific sev On June 11, 1909, at Shenghal, Atvant of panic, and it will need cool heads and a gineers but it makes the material of which ping companies will not enter into the game | carollings charm the official ear, no other of other of the pine time later. JOHN FLAHERTY, British Vice Cousul, aged lot of ready cash to avoit a crisis, for there engineers are made its object and its To been.

Che Hongkong Celegrupk

THE STUDY OF KNGINKKRING.

righteous" altogether. One of the principal faculties in the University of Hongkong—whose establishment is now, we may say, assured-will be that of engineering and it is interesting to note how the Chinese themselves appreciate the value of a foreign training in the theory and practice of this art. Recently a reception was In Shanghai, the question of banking ingiven at the Imperial Polytechnic College. stitutions seems to overshadow all others, Whether it is because the Chinese banks which was formerly known as the Nanyang College, to His Excellency Jeme Tien yew, there are less trustworthy than they are in Engineer in-chief of the Peking-Kalgan rail Hongkong or not we are not in a position to say, but this much we do know, that one way, in recognition of his appointment to the post of Inspector of the Shanghai-Fengseldom hears of fraudulent transactions, suspensions or anything of a similar cha- ching railway. His Excellency Tuan Fang took a prominent part in the proceedings, racter in this Colony, at least, not on but it is with the lecture delivered by H.U. the scale, which seems to prevail in the Jeme that we are concerned. Referring Northern Settlement. The Mercury of Shanghai is usually very hot in the pursuit to the fact that less than a century has of native banks which have made delaica. I clapsed since George Stephenson built his tion in respect of their, funds and once | first successful railway, the lecturer remarked: "It must be remembered that the engineers again our contemporary has been having at that time and even much later had great a fling at the Chinese banking institutions in the North. It remarks, with justice, that difficulties in obtaining the right of way in the same manner as when we first began | brief form, of a new scheme which is intendfor many months the foreign hankers, merchants, and newspapers in China have been | railways in China. But now China seems | ed. to benefit the traveller of moderate urging_upon_the_Chinese_Government-the-10-wake-up-as-if-from-a-dream-to-cry-every- means who is unable to afford the expense necessity for controlling in some effective where for railways; and it is a pity that of a first-class passage to England by the way the operations of native banks, of which although railway building in China began | regular mail liners and yet is not inclined to such a large number has recently sprung over twenty years ago we scarcely have any forego the companionship of his social foreseen must inevitably overtake the less ching Railway, the first but one railway, as he reaches his destination, although, of

of these new institutions are far from being, you the language of engineering. When you | which we do-that the cost of a passage whatever may be their name, "true and graduate you should feel not that you from London to China works out at the finished your course but that you have just | "parliamentary" train rate of a penny a begun it. We prepare you to begin. By mile for first-class passengers, what is the and engineering we put at your command | Shire line? As a matter of fact to paraphrase all the great wealth of scientific literature. | an old maxim, it is not the pennies you come to a new problem you are pre- into pounds sterling. The people to benefit pared to read what men of experience have by the low passage rate introduced by the done in similar circumstances and to profit joint owners of the Leguiro are not those reby their example. Your whole life should | sident in the Far East at least this year; be a continual study. A competent engineer | for it is safe to say that intending travellers is not made; he makes himself.. The time I to Europe doing the present season have that you can call yourselves engineers may long since made certain of their berths by come soon; it may never come; it all de- the regular mail steamers, the English, Gerpends on yourselves. With these remarks man, French and Japanese lines. And in of Professor Porter the most superficial mind | the case of those who are on holiday bent will agree. We believe, however, that Hong- they are certain to have booked return paskong and Canton breed that class of student | sages." So that it is not until next year that general principles of engineering but has in appreciated. For that reason it is to be hoped practical work. A few years will show how not be realised at the outset by a plethora of

PASSAGE RATES TO BUROPE.

(15th June.) In another column we give an account, in

into being, some with considerable capital Chinese Engineers of any repute. But I equals by secluding himself in the steerage. and more or less guaranteed thereby against am happy to say that it was only a few days Personally we do not consider it matters the difficulties and dangers which the foreign ago that the auspicious day came, which much one way or another whether a man banking and mercantile community has was the day of opening the Shanghai-Feng- travels first-class or in the stoke-hold so long satisfactory of these concerns by reason of completed, and built solely by Chinese course, the pleasures of luxury, prompt attheir inadequate resources, and other defi- Engineers with purely Chinese money. It tendance, and the free run of a well appointciencies, especially the deficiency of ready | must be gratifying to those who took part in | ed mail-boat are undeniable. But after all money with which to meet the notes put the building of it. I therefore; earnestly the object of the average traveller is to getinto circulation to amounts exceeding enor- hope that these students now before us, there, and it is really no disgrace to economously the very maximum available funds trained under the able guidance of H. B. mise although that does not mean to say within their call. It has long been pro- Tang and taught by these experienced pro- that many people do look upon it in that new conditions of business and commer. China has various sorts of associations, such It cannot be said that £35 for a first-class as educational, commercial and agricultural, passage by a vessel belonging to the Royal contemporary proceeds to say that in the but no engineering one has yet been found. Mail Steam Packet Company of London is banking world, such conditions are the As you know Chinese workmen have small too much for a journey to the old country root of the whole matter-effective Govern- chance of becoming educated on technical and, so far as we can make out the ment control. If that were established, and lines, and therefore engineers should reduced rate is only rendered possible by ing laws, there would be an end to the industry would be greatly improved. More lif the accommodation for passengers is have undergone in recent months of having | defect is that they do not study and con- | charges, and leave a trifle over for the cost engineering throughout their lives. For this whether in this new scheme we do not see reason people generally consider them very an attempt to solve the problem of the shiping the collapse in the present instance association I should say that H.E. Tang's frees in the Southern Settlement will rejoice

teaching you, the language of mathematics | mileage cost of an exclusive class rate by the Where, in the pursuit of your profession, that count but the sum total which runs far that view and belief can be substantiated. applications for cabins, they will not give way to the apparent implication that the demand they believed to exist was relly nonexistent. The trial must be over an extended period if it is to be a trial worthy of the name, and experience will show, unless we are vastly mistaken, that the enterprise of the Shire line will be adequately rewarded. rangement which has for its object the cheapening of passenger rates from the Orient to Europe and trust that this venture is the precursor of cheaper cable rates between the mother country and the colonies.

DOWN ON THE MAGRIE. When a notice is issued by the Colonial Secretary's Department by the authority of His Excellency the Governor requesting all holders of game-licences to destroy magples whenever opportunity offers, "with a view to preserving song birds in this Colony," the most enthusiastic supporter of the high Govphesied that the smash must come sooner fessors here, especially those foreign pro- light. No doubt it is pleasant to travel ernment officials must sadly admit that there or later, and better sooner than later fessors, will in due course become famous comfortably and in agreeable company by must be exceedingly little business of a most competent judges would be inclined to envineers after their return. from abroad, the mail lines to Europe, by the C. P. R. or public character to transact. Such a notice think. Apparently the beginning of the and do credit to themselves, to this college Pacific Mail boats to America or by the appearing in the Government Gazette, where of depositors, some of obvious wealth, others ness exhibited towards foreign instructors. and merely a medium for the transference, throws a lurid light on the activities of the of the better middle class, and still others of While the Chinese are not willing that of hard cash to the stewards in the Government. We had been under the ima lower order, clamouring for their money foreign syndicates should be entrusted shape of tips. In the case of the new pression that the Department was so busily and far from satisfied with the brief notice with the construction and control of Chinese service to which we have alluded, the engaged in grappling with the railway probusiness would be suspended for a few days students receiving all the knowledge possi- travellers only, at a rate which compares of the opium question, so profoundly absorbed ance Co., Shanghai, aged 29 years.

public knows it or not, it cannot take up its then, you ask, is the use of an engineer lect of providing first-class accommodation fatuity, and tends to seduce the purpose of the an embarkation could be secretly effected.

On June 8, 1909, at Shanghai, Sopring paper. It is greatly to be feared that the ing college and why should you give for those who prefer it on intermediate boats. Granted without coming to the hotice of foreign Gov. picuous by their singularity, for disappoint not going to make an engineer of you! we feel convinced will attend the venture, flagrant fleebooter, is he the only one operation was quite successful, and that neither ment, begets, distrust, which is the mother An engineering school does not make enis serious ground for believing that several purpose is to train you to think and to teach the dispensations of his Thomas Sutherland wise dispensations of his animal superfluoryets that the whole world is in

and bird life is instinctively guided to guard against their natural focs? Why, then, should the Government rush so desperately to the rescue of the song birds which are probably well able to protect themselves and their young? The probability is that if the magples were exterminated the consequent increase in the number of song birds would be far worse in its effects so far as the agriculturist and gardener are concerned than the Government could imagine. The magpie is not wholly devoted to the ravishing of the nests of song birds. He is also given to putting in his spare time as a public scavenger and as such has a claim on the Government. He is practically omnivorous we are told on the authority of a well-known naturalist, so that if an egg comes his way now and again he accepts it as a blessing from heaven. The real harrier of birds who is not merely content to imbibe the thereal effect of the scheme inquestion will be nests—songsters or otherwise—is not the magpie so much as it is the small addition the will to test those principles in that should the expectations of the promoters | boy acting on instructions. Any evening couples of these young rascals can be met on the higher levels carefully scanning the trees for birds nests. When the nests are located an opportunity is sought when nobody is about and the nests are emptied. Any body who knows anything about the Colony at all will testify to the accuracy of that statement. But that has nothing to do: with the magpie. He is officially declared At all events, we can only welcome any ar- to be an abandoned and pestiferous profligate for whom sudden death is too good. There is just a chance, however, that the ultimatum issued at the instance of His Excellency the Governor may prove but so much waste paper, for the magple is a prolific breeder, laying from five to eight eggs at a time and usually producing two broods a year. All the hen magpie will have to do now is to work overtime and so defeat the machinations of an antipathetic Government...

WAR ALARMS IN BRITAIN.

Imagination plays a large part in the series of scares which the Jingoes in England have raised with the object of inducing the ignorant masses to believe that Germany is on the point of declaring war against smash has come. In the last day of May and to this country," Of course, these Siberian railway, but when all is said and nobody would have seen it and where it Great Britain. What object Germany should the Hein yi Bank—suspended payment, are in the main generalities, but what done a passenger on these len thousand con would have remained in sweet oblivion had have in seeking to open hostilities with the and round its doors could be seen a crowd we rejoice to see is the spirit of fair- steamers is pretty much of a nonentity it not been rescued by the press, certainly United Kingdom it is difficult to say and even those who profess to see into the future find it impossible to suggest any adequate reason for such a conflict. But all the time the "yellow" journals of pasted on the door to the effect that though railways they have no objection to Chinese idea is to provide passages for first-class blem, so deeply immersed in the intricacies England are stimulating the feeling of antagonism to Germany and taking to themit was hoped that the doors would be open- ble at the hands of Western professors. more than favourably with the charges made in subsidiary coinage calculations, and so selves the credit of acting the part of patriots ed again shortly. The latter half of Which is exactly what the University of for second-class passengers on the principal keenly intent in an endeavour to make both in so doing. Take the case of that mythe information appeared to afford cold. Hongkong is intended to provide. Another overseas liners. The Seguira, a steamship ends meet and save the Colony from financial sterious airship which has been descried comfort, nor were the depositors particular- question, which was raised by Mr. V. K. of some 5,000 tons, is the tangible token disaster that it had no time left for the con- manceuvering over the East coast of Anglia. ly impressed when informed that the bank's Hau, who was responsible for the construct that the service has been inaugurated, but sideration of such pettifogging, trivial The most graphic tales have been written. affairs had been put in the hands of the Shanghai-Fengching railway, at present the scheme is in the nature of an and ridiculous matters as the habits of about the unaccountable phenomenon, and Taotai and the Chairman of the Chinese had reference to the inauguration of an experiment, a feeler to discover whether the irrepressible magpie. But it appears as it was always seen about midnight the Chamber of Commerce. In the absence of engineering association in China. Such there is really a popular demand for such a that in its grandmotherly anxiety to pre- visitation was all the more mysterious. The official receivers and officials of that type a project is of distinct importance to service. If the idea proves successful then serve the amenities of the Colony, the grossest absurdities foisted on unsophisticatin China overburdened taotais and gentle those interested in the advance of the line will become an established fact and Government is determined to suppress, banish ed newspaper men were eagerly accepted, men whose interests are as manifold as must engineering knowledge among the students it is said that special vessels will be built to extirpate and generally to annihilate the de even the most palpable nonsense written be those of the Chairman of Chamber of who devote their studies to the understand- meet the requirements of the travelling testable ruffian who defies the law by en- by the practical joker found its way into the Commerce, interests indeed so wide that ing of technical details of mechanical en- public. The fact that these steamers will croaching on the eggs of the Colony's song paper. To suggest that the Germans were. they may possibly include the defaulting or gincering. Mr. Hau in this connection said: carry only one class of passengers, who will birds. Never since the days of that historic making a survey of the East coast in the "His Excellency Tang would like to see share and share alike, enjoy equal advant- gentleman the jackdaw of Khelms has there darkness of night when they might take train established an engineering association in ages and be, presumably, of the same station been such a born appealion as the magpie and do what they pleased during of this kind, but the arrangement can hardly China, and he servently hopes that H.E. in life should be welcome by those who of Hongkong. The archbishop was content the day time is so ridiculous as to sugbe considered satisfactory and only serves to Jeme will come to the front to be its founder, detest the condescension and patronage merely to curse with bell; book and candle gest, that those responsible for the ciremphasize the necessity for more effective as his abundant experience would ensure its which occasionally fall upon those who that arch-thief who went off with the epis- culation of the yarns are suffering from sound organization. At the present time travel at the inferior rates on the main lines. | copal ring, but by order of the Government | cerebral weakness. It was quite on the cards a general licence to commit culpable homi- that the subject of German activity should cide has been given against the miserable | be brought to the attention of the House of magpie. His days are numbered in the Commons sooner or later, for there are land; no more will he be allowed to cock his always some members who if they cannot impudent tail and wink his shameless eye, or | become famous for their statemanlike ability exhibit his brazen insolence in the face of are determined to become notorious for if there were adequate legal remedy for those establish an association and issue various a mutual arrangement entered into between a long enduring public. The fiat has gone their hairbrained ideas. At a recent sitting damaged by breach of properly framed bank. kinds of magazines. No doubt Chinese that company and the Shire line. Indeed, forth that he has to go, and his departure of the House, Sir John Doughty, who is will be hastened with a dum-dum bullet if he known as one of those highly, flamboyant growth of mushroom banks and to the over, the Chinese workmen can endure hard- limited to fifty it seems to us that the united leaves the warning unheaded. To think and excitable characters, gravely asked Sumiliating experience which many of us ship, and still keep good natured, their only fares will just about meet the Suez Canal that in the midst of the stupendous labours whether the Admiralty had been informed of the Government officials the common of that quite recently an exercise was carried out our bank notes refused, not because they sequently rarely distinguish themselves in of the stewards. One is inclined to wonder garden magpie should so thrust forward his by the German war department, namely, that lawless beak that state affairs are absolutely two large steamers were suddenly commandislocated is to think the unthinkable. deered at Hamburg, and a number of soldiers behind them. As far as the journal in low grade and even they themselves acknow- ping conference—that bugbear of Singapore Long have we wondered what was the were marched on board, that these steamers question, could learn at the time of writ- ledge it. With regard to the idea of an journalism. If so then doubtless our con- cause of that wild and worried look on the at once set out across the North Sea, steamed countenances of official members of the into the River Humber, and returned againwas due entirely to the issue of "shin- proposal is a burning necessity in order with exceeding gladness and great joy, for Legislative Council. Now and again we to Hamburg; and whether this manocurre plasters," not to any defalcations or misde- to raise the standard of our industrial in a recent issue the Singapore Free Press, attributed it to the hanky-panky tricks was carried out completely without being meanours on the part of any officer of the life." Little insight is to be gained from waxed so eloquent on the subject of ship- of the Crown Agents or the delinquencies of observed by any British guardship or other bank, and thus the incident is simply the that statement as to the precise form and ping rings that it advocated pugilistic mea- that office-boy who, as we showed on a pre- British authority. Mr. McKenna, in reply, Q.E.D. at the tail of the long theorems, character which such an association would sures. "The whole trade of the Colony is vious occasion, is largely responsible for the said he had no information on the subject propounded so ably and so oft by the local take, but the fact that it should be thought taxed that a few firms, including foreigners, publication of the Government Gazette. But teferred to, and be would be glad if Six foreign Chamber of Commerce, the China of at all is a hopeful sign of the times and may receive a bribe not to compete with it was neither of these things—it was that George would communicate to him any de-Association, the Peking correspondent of another indication of the energy of the pro- the Ring. This is plain language, but as infernal magpie. It is because of our real tails which might be within his knowledge. the times, by scores of well-known mer- gressive Chinese in grappling with the sub- the trade of the Colony has to fight for its and declared sympathy with, the Govern- Before that request can be complied with, chants and financiers, and, not least, by every ject of engineering as a whole. Now we very existence over this matter of preferent ment officials in their woes and tribulations however, reference will, it is understood, be journal of a responsible character on the come to the question of what an engineering tial rebates, "off with the gloves." That is that we shout "d bas the magpie !" Just necessary to a certain German firm through China Coast, or indeed throughout the Far school should be. And here we may expect the sort of way in which our contemporary precisely what he has been doing of late we whom the information was originally received. East. It may be (continues the Mercury) that the remarks of Professor Charles J. refers to the question, and it will be interest. are not in a position to tell, but this much So it was the Germans themselves who told this is but the beginning of a serious crisis, Porter will be received with attention by ing to see how it takes this new departure, is certain, he has been disturbing that spirit Sir George of their feat, which does not though we hope it is not. It is urged in | those who look with favour on the establish from the beaten track. For ourselves, what of restful repose which is the supreme char- seem to bear out the theory that these exhad this person been less bitter and more a technical school and the engineering pro- the competing lines might actually go that arouses a saint's choicr it is the in- practiced. In the autumn of last year, discreet no insecurity would have been felt fession. Many students, he said, especially, the length of subsidising the willing tra- trusion of such purely extraneous subjects as about the time of the German manocurres, and the bank's business would have con- Chinese students, both here and abroad, feel veller to journey by their particular boats. magpies and, we believe, reporters. No a considerable body of troops was quietly tinued without, what we will hope is to be that when they have completed their course and we should then see such an exodus of doubt in the divine wisdom of providence and rapidly concentrated at one of the new On June 9, 1900, at Shanghai, HAROLD only, interruption. Unfortunately, hank de- of study and obtained their diploma they are Britishers bound for Europe as would there is some sort of use of these tatter- military harbours, where transport had also EDBLAD to EMMA T. MAITLAND (Nee Goodfel- positors are but human, as are dismissed already made competent engineers capable cast, the annual American invasion into demalions, but not in Hongkong. And as been as quietly collected. The troops were employees, and as soon as the breath of of holding a position of responsibility. This dark and gloomy shade, Then it might it is not yet legal to boot or shoot the news. embarked, and the transports put to sea, and suspicion stirs they begin to look out for is a fallacy, a very great one, and the sooner be possible for some who have long dreamt paper men at sight, the Government have cruised about for about the same time that themselves; and it is quite certain that whe- you students of engineering realize it, the of a trip to the homeland to realise adopted the next best alternative and order- it would take to make the passage to Engther this special form of undue publicity is sooner will you become engineers. No ther ambition. But, of course, that is all an ed a general massacre of the magples, so land. Then the fleet returned to harbour, adopted or not, a bank, or any other form engineering college, either here or abroad, idly fantsay and we must be content with that brethren of our-kidney are temporarily and the force disembarked and entrained. of commercial institution, must eventually no matter what its name or reputation, can small mercies and be thankful for what the safe. Candidly, such a notice as that appear. The object, it is understood, of the exercise

arms against the United Kingdom when the Liberals are in power. One is inclined to wonder whether these alarmists really believe that a foreign army corps could land in England or Scotland without their presence being flished throughout the length and breadth of the land within a couple of hours? The aim of the Opposition is to barass and worry the Government into expending enormous sums in excess of requirements on the Navy, and if they had their way instead of a two power standard they would create a three-power standard. The only thing is that these ravings have a boomerang effect which the leader of the Opposition understands only too well. Between-tariff-reform, Dreadnoughts and phantom airships the people of England are having a merry time of it. Even Lord Rosebery has been taking a hand in the game of terrifying the vulgar crowd. He says that we must go on building Ureadnoughts so long as we have a shilling to spend on them or a man to put into these. It cannot be inferred from that statement that Lord, Rosebery means all the revenue of the country-and there is no surplus-should be sunk in war machines, although that is what it looks like. In a pessimistic vein the Straits Times declares that: "The struggle may be delayed for years or it may begin in a few months. It may be averted by the very magnitude of the preparations which its imminence produces, or by some genius in statesmanship who will combine in one invincible union all the Powers to whom war cannot under any circumstances mean a decisive gain. These Powers are Great Britain, America, France and Russia. Austria and Italy, though nominally allies, are actual enemies in the sense that each lusts for something which the other possesses. Spain desires much if she had the power to gain it, and of Germany we have already spoken. Russia may crave for more, but not because she does not possess enough, and Japan, full of great dreams since she tasted the joy of victory, can only be our ally until she is ready to feel the sweet sayour of such joy again." After referring to the slight importance which attaches to meetings between the Tsar and Kaiser, our contemporary proceeds to say that: "The thing that does merit attention is the frank utterations of a statesman who has no party ends to serve, and who speaks with full knowledge to his fellow subjects for their awakening to a sense of what they owe to themselves and to their country. the spirit of national service enters into our countrymen and spreads itself to the colonies, and if we do what lies in our power to be ready for any contingency, we can keep easy consciences, because then we shall know that we have done all that lies in our power to preserve the world's peace, and to guard the sufety of our homes if it is broken. We in Hongkong should therefore rest with easy consciences for we give a good fifth of our annual income towards the maintenance of the army here, and there is always the Happy Valley-Hussars to fall back upon as

a last resort. LAW-ABIDING HONGRONG. (.7(b.]une.) Hongkong is evidently turning over a new leaf, and seeking to evade the meshes of the law by leading a virtuous, sober and respectable life. There may be some who would acout such an idea but it is impossible to get behind the facts contained in the annual report of the Captain Superintendent of Police. simple life in 1908 no fewer than 86 were '452 gamblers convicted and sent to primade last year. Some 218 persons were found enimals. Among the other items that may be mentioned are "assault"-for which 197 temporarily retited from the outside world-

previous year. As we have said there was a very important reduction in the number of prisoners committed to the gaol, lest year and this is best shown by the fact that the branch prison was closed on the grat January, 1908, indeed the average number of persons; in prison daily during last year was 465. which is the lowest on record for the last ten years. The daily average number of convicts was 130, which is also the lowest since 1809. The Captain Superintendent of Police reports Hat there were 503 punishments awarded for breach of prison discipling being an average of 1.27 per prisoner as compared with 7.55 with an average per priedner of 1.50 for the preceding year. There were six cases in which corpora punishment was awarded during the year, five of which, were with the birch sentenced by the Assistant Superintendent alone and one with the cat-o'-nine-tails, sentenced by the Superintendent in confunction with a justice of the peace. One prisoner escaped in the course of the twelve months but the report is tantalising! ly brief, for we are not told whether he was recaptured or not. As a matter of fact the whole report is so condensed and epitomised that it is difficult to understand why it was published at all. Formerly the report of the Capt tain Superintendent of Police took a general survey of the moral condition of the Colony and afforded the reader who does not gorge himself with police court stories some idea as to the prevailing character of the people, but that has all been done away with, on account of the policy of retrenchment of course; For instance, what does this convey to anybody's mind: "Prisoners employed a industrial labour were fully employed during the year and the output was quite satisfactory" What were those prisoners who were not engaged in industrial labour, doing? Sunning themselves in the breezy quadrangle or reading the Lives of the Fathers in the seclusion of their cloisters? It would not cost an extravagant sum to enter into a few more details than are now given in this emasculated report. The income of the prison was \$48,066.33 and the expenditure \$95,537.85-leaving a deficit of \$47,471.52. The average annual cost per pri soner was \$102 as against nearly 500 in the previous year. It seems to us that the coolie who is boarded at an average rate of \$8.50 per month must feel that he is living in the lan of luxury, and we can well understand why Chinaman who recently returned from banish. ment preferred the Victoria prison to life in Canton.

AMENDING THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

(r8th June.) From the discussion which gross at the

when the question of ways and means to

the result of the policy adopted by the Imperial Government in regard to opium will occupy the first place in the consideration of those responsible for the financial safety of Hongkong. Up to the present time, the principal matters at issue have been the sincerity of China in dealing with the opium trade of the Empire, and her ability to accomplish all that she has undertaken in the way of suppressing to vote on the substantive motion. This was the trade. Remark has also been made regarding the advocates of coercive measures to it stands has not passed the second reading. restrict the importation, sale and use of the drug, their whole-hearted denunciation of a trade of which they can only speak as a rule it be a fact that the substantive motion should from hearsay and garbled reports, but now we have been put-and it certainly was not-then seem to have passed that stage and come the fallure to do so villates the rest of the prodown to the bedrock. The pith of the matter as it applies to Hongkong is simply which might not be regretted by certain mema question of economics, how the Colony is to bers of the community although it would be meet the loss in revenue sustained by the adop- decidedly embarrassing for the Government. tion of measures which have been dictated by the Imperial Government, and what outside help we may expect from those disinterested legislators at Westminster who have identified does seem rather cutious that a report which themselves with the campaign against the opium occupies barely six pages-should-take-six trade? When the second reading of the Bill to months to compile, especially as on their own amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance was showing, the Police Department had less work | submitted to the Legislative Council yesterday, | a bantering crowd who see in our, mishaps the than usual in 1908 to perform, but there may be | Mr. Murray Stewart, as representing the entire explanations for the delay which we wet not of. I unofficial section, entered a strong, trenchant It is remarkable, however, to learn that last and well-balanced protest against the Bill, on the year there was a decrease of over a thousand | ground that, so far, no indication has been given in the number of admissions to prison as com- I of what the Imperial Government Intend to do pared with 1907, the figures being-in 1908- I lo the way of assisting the Colony when its re-24:778; in 1907-5, 77. That is surely evidence | venues have been depleted by the loss of inthat the Colony is becoming severely law- I come from the opium trade-both directly and nbiding. In addition to that it has to be noted | indirectly. There is not the slightest doubt that of the total number of those sent to that the members of the Council were being gant, no less than 2,803 went "in " for offences asked to vote in the dark. The probable which are not of a criminal character, or, effects of this legislation cannot be estimated. -ni other words, 68 per cent. of those who | From what His Excellency the Governor and the enjoyed the hospitality of His Majesty were ! Attorney-General said, the Bill is merely a kite merely petty contraveners of local rules and | flown to discover the direction of the windregulations. It is surprising to learn that when the oplum restrictions come into among those who tasted the sweets of the force. The whole point of Mr. Murray Stowart's admirable speech was directed to the debtors—so that imprisonment for debt is still interpretation of the sentence in the Secretary an offence in Hongkong and we have as good all of State's despatch running as follows: "When hostelry for the impoverished and impecunious the time arrives His Majesty's Government op as any Marshalses that ever existed. Over their part will be prepared to ask Parliament to 600 natives were convicted under the give a substantial contribution towards making Oplum Ordinance which is distinct evidence good to the Colony the revenue which is found that, the Farmer and his staff were by to have been lost as the direct result of meano means idle during the year. There were sures adopted under their instructions," What does the Secretary of State mean, when he son, which seems a small number when we speaks of a "substantial contribution"? and remember the enormous hauls that used to bb for how long will that substantial contribution endura? "In striving to be generous to Chica! guilty of disorderly conduct, 309, contravened the Imperial Government should not overlook Hongkong's just claims to considerate treatoffences of stowing themselves away, 95 were ment. Consideration of the difficulty, of our meandered gently down the slope into a neighproved to be rogues and vagabonds, two position should assume tangible shape. The bouring nullah. Was that coolie dismayed? went to gaol for contempt of court and Colony is being coarced into accepting as actually four were convicted of cruelty to cover for a certain loss an indefinite promise. It seems neither reasonable nor right to force such a bargain upon us. Let the Imperial Government, through your Excellency, admit "" fighting"-indulged in by 16 individuals-|| us to a full knowledge of our financial prospects. "trespassing "-which found 82 victims; and Let them tell us exactly what they are pro- whother, when the feast of loaves and fishes was so forth. Only 33 persons were convicted of pared to do; let them state plainly what pro- over, the disciples rammed bread-crumbs and drunkenness, which would seem to show that portion, if not the whole, of our prospective, fish bones higgeldy piggeldy into one and the we are rapidly attaining the cherished position loss they intend to accept, and then let same basket or divided them heatly like a conof being recognised as the model British Colony | them ask us to pass this Bill," Surely that | scientions maid servant. Now we know, They in the Far Eust-a consummation devoutly to was a reasonable demand to make and til followed the example of the Chinese coolie on the wished. Thirty persons were con- was supported by every unofficial member at Peak Tramway. Each can contained an equal victed of the dire offence of vegrancy the Council table. One and all made it clear proportion of fish, fiesh and chicken, with gravel, while 40 found shelter and board on the | that they were not opposed to the scheme ground bi weir poverty or mendicency. which has for its object the weaning of China With regard to crimer, it is noteworthy that from the opium habit. On the contrary, they there was a decrease in the number of those | expressed their sympathy with the scheme in senionced to imprisonment for larceny, the considered language, but that sympathy must figures being 845 in 1908 as against 963 in the always be tempered by local considerations. provious year, a satisfactory decline of con- Every sensible man realises that it is impossi- at the business. The accident was not unelderably over the century mark. It is record. ble to divorce the floancial aspect from the expected nor was he in a quandary when it both parties were to blame, in order to prevent ad that 1,414 prisoners were sentended to gao! moral. We in Hongkong are being asked, without the option of a fine, while 1,604 served | should we not rather say tequired, to give up their time rather than pay their fine. Five | a valuable assett for a shadowy quid pro quo. hundred and Iwaniy-two paid their fine in full | That is where the shoe pinches, although it and 487 paid as much as they could scrape to- is conceivable that most of those comgether and so escaped a portion of the deten- posing the anti-opium brigade are incapable tion which would otherwise have been their of placing themselves in the position of resifate. Of the 143 juveniles admitted during the donts in Hongkong. We can judge roughly year 44 were whipped, and it is to be policed what the direct loss to the annual revenue will that in this section only was there an increase; be when opium as an article of commerce dis-

kong a grant-in aid is submitted to Parliament for approval it will be passed as a matter of course, Parliament may say; "We have no tiffin rather than regale bimself on the offhing to do with vague promises imade by Secretafica of State," and what temedy is then left for the plight in which Hongkong will be stranded? We will simply have to suffer i slience and if possible console ourselves with the reflection that we are martyrs in A good cause, while those who have done all the spott. ing at the expense of others will take all the kudos. Probably, the official deserving of most sympathy at this juncture is His Excellency the Governor, In theory, His Excellency has a comparatively free hand in the administration of the Colony, but in schual practico the Home Government's views must always prevail. How could it be expected that His Excellency would agree with the unofficial members as to the indefiniteness of the language used by the Secretary of State when he wrote that Parliament would be asked to make a substantial grant-in-aid of any loss directly incurred P. His Excellency could only suggest that it: was impossible to conceive that Parliament would fail to implement the promise made by the Secretary of State-which, of course, is merely a plous expression of trust in the good faith of Parliament. But, nowadays, Parliament knows little about the Crown Colonies and cares less and when Chancellors of the Exchequer find It necessary to economise to the last copper it is just possible that another occupant of the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies may fail to convince the Chancellor that the !! promise! of his predecessor was more than windy talk. His Excellency astutely left that point to show that the Imperial Government had been most considerate in the matter of the closing of opium divans, but that was beside the question. What the unofficial members wanted to know was the proportion of compensation that might be expected from the Imperial Government | Dr. W. E. Geil, who recently travelled the when the opium trade has been crushed. And | whole length of the great wall of China, when we come to look at the phrases used by His Excellency in urging members to pass this which the great wall traverses the one pre- prison rules or regulations. Bill we confess there seems reason to believe dominating disease is goltre. He also adds that His Excellency himself is not over-con- there is one predominating bird along these fident that the Imperial Government may not try to wriggle out of its obligations to this Colony, For example the Governor said !- coincidence here noted may be of interest. "His Majesty's Government have stated that they will make good a substantial part of the loss which is the direct result of carrying out their policy. We should be perfectly certain I that what we are doing here is part of that policy, and that is the reason why I think it is of great importance that this Bill should be birds.-I am, etc., . passed, and shall have the sanction of His Majesty's Government, so that any loss which may arise out of the operation of this Bill may fall within the terms of loss incurred by carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government. In other words the Council must bind the Immeeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, perial Government hand and foot if the Secretover the Bill to amend the Prepared Oplum - arv of State's promise to make representations to Parliament for a grant-in-aid is to be made Ordinance, it will be recognised that we are effective. Of course, all the official members now within measurable distance of the date were ranged on one side and all the unofficials on the other, Mr. Hewett's amendment make good the loss sustained by the Colony as shelve the Bill by postponing the second reading for six months was lost by saven votes to six. Observe, the vote was on the amendment -not on the motion that the Bill should be read a second time. We believe that May's Parliamentary Practice lays down th principle that the amendment in such case having falled the Council must be called upon not done, and so far as we can see the Bill as Nevertheless, the Council went into Committee on the Bill and afterwards resumed. caedings on the Bill, a condition of things

THE CALLOUS COOLIE.

It is one of the trials of a weak and morbid humanity that even the most sedate of us is hysterical mirth at our expense. Of course their day will come, be sure of that, but there is little consolation in that at the moment. The individual who executes a double somersault on a stray piece of orange poel or inadvertently walks into the harbour in full dress can seldom understand why the oplookers should rock themselves into an apoplectic fit on his account. But les the tables be turned and it is wonderful how the viewpoint changes. Of all people, however, who can accept a ludicrous situation with equanimity there is none who can approach the Chinese coolie and in spite of fearful odd he will pursue the even tenor of his way as nothing had happened. A correspondent witnessed what must have been a quaint an comical scene on the Peak Tramway the other day-that is to say there was a subtle humour in it for those who were not concerned with the result. One of the numerous coolies who bring tiffin to town for their masters became so engrossed in an argument with his fellows that he forgot the presence of the arrangement of ting of which he was in charge. In the enthusiasm of the moment he seems have delivered the stand a tremendous bump with the result that the complete outfit landed on the track. Perhaps we have got the details a trifle tangled but let that pass. The fact, remains that the varied contents were mixed up in a glorious botch-potch, while the grave and raked up by the handful the fragments of beel and chicken and fish in one grand olla podrida and deposited different cans. We have often wondered sand and slusby water as condiments. Most, cause of the trouble, Complainant, she said, composition, were yesterday presented to the of the spectators of the incident enjoyed it as an imprompts farce, but there were many mel-I sucholy and disgusted countenances there. For the rapidity with which the scattered food was swept up showed that the houseboy was an adept' sumer of these savoury viahds which had picked up an extra flavour from the transway track wondered what bad happened to the cook, but it is just possible that he noticed nothing. Perhaps an occasional lump of grit led him to use an exceptional explative but few of ut out in the Far Rast can afford to be superfine in our tastes or over-curious as to the cultury practices of our servants. The incident which our correspondent describes as for there were 37 more javenlies convicted appears from the market, but the indirect relast year than there were in 1907 and 62 suits of the legislation proposed are beyond repulsive is not clied because it is unusual, for

sible to educate the coolies to understand that the average European would prefer to miss his (acousings of the city streets? Of course avery thing is possible, but for how long would the coolis remember his lesson? As we all know, the lot of each one of us consume a top of dirt in the course of a life time." Some of he manage to but away a large? amount according to circumstances, but let us call it a ton on the average. Well, it really matters very-little whether we take it by the peck or the bushel, and if the coolie helps to keep us well supplied he is only acting as the unconscious medium of a beneficent provid ence. Still, with regard to the incident which we have related, we feel that the curtain was rung down before the principal act was played. What would we not have given to see the face of the party for whom that unlucky tiffic was intended when he found that each of the three ting containing his repast was equally filled with a like conglomeration of fish, chicken, meat, sind and greasy water? Tha repast was indeed rich in variety, a collection recherche in the truest sense of the term.

> CORRESPONDENCE. We do not necessarily endorse the opinionFexpressed by Correspondents in this column.] MAGPIES IN OHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," SIR,-Referring to the suggestion made by His Excellency the Governor that sportsmen should make war on magples, in order to preserve the song birds of the Colony, the following paragraph, which I read in a home medical journal, may be of interest :-

GOITRE IN CHINA.

remarks that for a distance of 1,000 miles tracts-the magpie. Seeing the importance of numals in relation to human ailments, the Dr. Gell heard of, although he did not see, a I race of Chinese pigmles reported to be an

isolated group of wild mountain-dwellers. I make no comment, but leave others to con sider whether the magnit may not be a source

READER. Hongkong, 16th June.

OUR TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONDRONG TELEGRAPH." Sir.-May I through the columns of you valuable paper bring the public attention to glaring fault which exists in two of our fore, most industrial institutions? I refer to the periodical failure of the electric current supplied to the various offices in the Colony and the incapacity of some of the Chinese telephone operators who are apparently left in charge of the instruments after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the European staff of the establishment have all left. Last evening, there was a sudden stoppage of the electric current in my office. Now this is a frequent source of annoyance to those offices which keep late hours and was therefore a matter of no great surprise. I of course at once communicated to headquarters in the hope of putting matters right, but things were not particularly facilitated by a leisurely telephone operator, who evidently does not believe in appearing on the telephone unless rung for about half-a-dozen times, and that extra violently. Of course, these tardy proceedings dislocated some very important business for a considerable time, which is sufficiently examperating to make the most saintly individual to use words which are not exactly printable. Now no sane man will question the likelihood of the electric light occasionally failing through no fault of the employees, but it is to be trusted that the oc-"liable at times to become the unwilling butt-of- casional breakdowns will not be of too frequent regularity lest it be construed as a reflection on the efficiency of those concerned .- Yours,

EXASPERATED.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909. DAGGERS DRAWN. PORRIGH WOMEN AT TAW.

A squabble between two foreign women was heard in the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, when they proceeded against each other for using abusive language. The complainant is a married woman; the defendant a young girl. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the com-

plainant. Mr. Reader Harris defended. The complainant said that she lived on the first floor of a house in Chancery Lane, the defendant occupying the ground floor. Sometwoor threemonths ago she had occasion to complain to the Sanitary Board regarding annisance which she alleged defendant created. . Since that time defendant had been very abusive. Every time she saw complainant she used indecent language. About the 7th instant complainant returned home with her cousin in the afternoon. Witness started to atcend the staircase leading to ber floor, when witness calleda her foul name, and continued it for three hours. Complainant paid no attention. On the following day defordant was again abusive. Complainant did not answer. Defendant called complainant out for a fight, saying that she had "\$50 to throw

away in fines." Cross-examined; complainant said that her husband was in Australia. The name she gave to the Court was her maiden name. It was not a fact that once she was going to be the mass with care in equal proportions in the god-mother to a girl, and that the priest had refused her. She did not accuse the defendant of writing to the priests slandering her. She never accused the defendant of improper

> Conduct. Another witness, a man, said that the trouble was caused by three women, but defendant was the worst of all.

> ... The defendant then told her, story. She I said that it was the other party who was the accused her of being on friendly terms with 'of her male friends, and had accused her bi writing to the priests slaudering her. The trouble first started after defendant had return. ed from Church on the 7th.

The magistrate (Mr. Haseland) found-that sum of \$100 each to keep the peace for six

JUNK HELD UP. TWO MEN KILLED IN A PIRATICAL ATTACK.

[From Our Open Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th June: Two daysingo, at 6 b'clock in the morning. a passonger lunk which was on her way from tegard, to prisoners with a record the par- pose, that the Becretary of Brate for the Co- to be witnessed in Ice flower Road, and there number of pirates when passing a place, called too, being responsible for the sending of yes il lie spencial slough; There is nothing to show puddings, it is presumed by the course and the pilot were killed, and brisbuers to Victoria, an increase of to on the stee when the vote proposing to give Money of the post that the others were woulded.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present :- His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, R.C.M.O., Colonel Darling, Hop. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary) Hon, Sir Henry Berkeley (Attorney-General) Hon. Mr. C. McI. Mosser (Colonial Treasurer) Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones, (Director of Public Works), Hon, Mr. F. J. Badeley (Captalr. Superintendent of Police), Hon, Mr. A. W. Brewln (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kal, M.B., C.M.G., Hon, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon, Mr. Wel Yuk, C.M.C., Hon, Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hop. Mr. E. Osborne, Hop. Mr. Muttag Stewart, and Mr. O. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the last meeting were read

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report of the Superintendent of Prison for FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 6): PINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the tabl Financial Minutes Nos. 25 and 27. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

THE PRIBON ORDINANCE. The Attorney-General moved the first reading of an Ordinance to amend The Prison Ordinance, 1899.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Ordinance makes it an offence, punish. able on summary conviction, for an officer of prison to give a prisoner any article the use of which by such prisoner is prohibited by the TRAMWAYS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend The Tramways Ordinance, 1883.

-The Colonial Sucretary seconded. Bill read a first time. The object of this Bill is to compel person travelling by tram to produce their tickets on-

request of a Tramway servant, and to bring within the scope of section or of the principal of evil to others in Hongkong than the soug Ordinance offenders against the preceding sections or and ora. PUBLIC SERVICE.

reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to transfer to certain officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other

officers.

-He said-that the purpose of this measure was. shortly stated on the memorandum attached to the Bill, that was to transfer from the Departments of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary | with the alleged murder of a Chinese passenger and the Registrar-General duties connected on board the steamer Falskan, when there with licences and registration. For instance it | was present a considerable number of people was proposed to invest the Captain Superinten- of all classes. Mr. Chan Wai Po was elected dent of Police Instead of His Excellency | Chairman. Mr. Chan and several other gentlethe Governor with authority to grant pawn | men made flory speeches in regard to the unbroker licences. It was not thought necessary fortunate occurrence with a view to arousing that an applicant should have to approach the the feelings of those present. After con-Governor to get a pawn broker's licence. Other | siderable discussion as to how to approach licences to be granted by the Captain Superin- the Portuguese Consul for his delay tendent of Police were those to keep dangerous | in settling the case, and the alleged - regoods, gun licences, duties in connection with marks which he is reported to have made the Vaccination Ordinance, etc.

Mr. Hewelt, in connection with clause 3of the Chinese people, a resolution was passed that a Bill protested on general principles against letter should be forwarded to the Portuguese the continuous attempt to whittle away the Consul asking him for a reply in three days' powers of the Sanitary Board. For years it had | time giving satisfactory explanation. At the been decided that Hongkong should not have same time, the Viceroy should be petitioned a Municipal Council But recognising that the to urge the Consul to hold the Court of Inquiry citizens had some right to deal with matters | without delay. In the event of the Consultail. concerning themselves the Sanitary Board was ing to answer within the specified time, the instituted with unofficial members to represent | Society will convene another mass meeting to the public. All legislation since; however, had been designed to reduce the fauthority of the Board and he thought the time had arrived when | cident, which to all intents and purposes seem. they should make a protest against that sort of | ed to have been dropped allogether, no similar thing. If the Government thought the Board | meetings having taken place during the last inadvisable then the Government should say few months, has now once more been revived. so and abolish the Sanitary-Board The feeling was abroad that the people had less and | the feelings of the people concerning the inless control of municipal matters.

The Attorney-General said that was a matter that could be dealt with in Committee. The Colonial Secretary seconded the motion that the Bill be read a second time.

Agreed. The Bill went into Committee, in the course of which the Governor controverted the views of Mr. Hewett, holding that there was no idea of reducing the powers of the Sanitary Board,

The Bill passed though Committee. PATENTS ORDINANCE. The Attorney General moved the second

reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance 1801, The Colonial Secretary seconded; Bill read a second time.

ADJOURNMENT. The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 34th Inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Finance Committee wa held immediately after the meeting of Council the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be

adopted by the Council:-LAND OFFICE INCIDENTALS. A sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars in ald of the Judicial and Legal Departments, Land Registry Office, other charges, incidental

expenses.

MAGISTRACY INCIDENTALS. . A sum of eighty dollars in the aid of the vot Judicial and Logal Departments, B .- Magis tracy, Other Charges, incidental expenses. This was all the business.

BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL. PRIZES FOR COMPOSITION.

The prizes kindly given annually by Mr. R. Belillos, to the pupils in the Belillos Public School who excel in the subject of English spector of Schools.

winners :- Mabel Long, Rose Ablong, Mabel Mooney, Zahara Alarakia, Hung A Nol, Cheung and the question to be decided by the jusy was Pook To, Li Telog Lim, and Chan Pik Harm. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Belillos and Mr. Irving, on the motion of Mabel Long, the dux of the school.

News has reached Osaka that the Tamon-mark No. 0. a steamer owned by Mr. Vatsums; of Nishinomiya, whilst on her way from Tsingten to thanghal with a full cargo of salt and coal, stranded at the mouth of the Yangtse on Wedbesiday morning, the and instant. The steambr. which has a gross tonnage of 3,418, is; the Japan Chronicle understands, insured for Y 100,000 with more than in 1956-a bad omen. With Calculation, It was only reasonable to aup the payers is the case, Dally similar eights are the farments to Kongmoon, was held up by a the Japan Marine insurance Company, and the howaver, was insured againsticial loss, so that the steamer can be got of, the insurance company will not be Held tesponsible for the payprent of the rick. The possibility of gestion Governor General of the Fax Lastern Provinces

"Fatshan" Incident.

RENEWED AGITATION IN CANTON. SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY ISSUES

CIRCULAR [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th, June The Canton Self-Government Society has again :- issued a circular to convens a public mosting to take place on the 15th instant in connection with the alleged murder of the Chinese passenger on board the steamer Fasshan. The following is a free translation of the circular as published in the 72 Guilds' Daily News of to-day's issue:-

"With reference to the Falshan incident, we were previously requested by the Viceroy in a proclamation that we should remain quiet and wait for the result of the Court of Inquiry to be held in connection with the case; but since then the Portuguese Consulthan wot taken up the matter, in spite of the Viceroy's representations to him." We regret that the friendly relations between the two nations concerned have thus been dangerously interfered with. It should be distinctly understood that a foreign Consul residing in our country should deal with us justly, and satisfactorily in every case in order to maintain the friendly relations obtaining between the two countries. However, the Portuguese Consul, in connection with the Fatskan Incident, has, firstly, falsely accused the members of our Society of alleged bribery to appear as witnesses; secondly, has asked the Government to punish our Press; and, thirdly, has accused our compatriots of a lack of patriotic feeling The reputation of our fellow-Chinese has therefore been somewhat injured owing to these allegations. Many months have passed and the case in question stands exactly as-it was since the regretful occurrence. We therefore find it impossible for us to remain quiet any longer. We should now therefore make another representation to the Portuguese Consul utging him for a definite reply, in order to appeare the minds of the public. A meeting is now therefore arranged to take place on the 29th day of this moon, at I p.m., when all Chinese are invited to attend."

The above incident has not been spoken of for some some time and it was generally surmised that the matter had been allowed to lapse into oblivion The Self-Government Society, however, has doubtless arranged this meeting with a view to inciting public feeling. The Attorney General moved the second | MEETING OF SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES DELIVERED.

zyth June,

At I p.m. yestorday, a meeting was held by the Canton Salf-Government Society in connection defaming the members of the Society and the discuss the question again.

It is to be regretted that the Paleken in-The reason that has lad the Society to stir up cident is not known and the result of this latest move on the part of the Salf-Government Society remains to be seen.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

RICKSHA COOLIES FOUND GUILTY.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott)

and a jury at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday morning, two ricksha coolies, Tsang Kwal and Ho Leung Sang, were charged with robbing three men of \$681 in Des Voux Road West early in May last.

The Attorney-General, Sir Henry Berkeley. K.C., instructed by Mr. Dennys, who appeared for the Crown, said that the prisoners were charged with robbing a large sum of money from three Hok-lo cattle dealers under the following circumstances :- It , would : seem that on the 5th May last three men came down from the Shan Me village, bringing with them fourteen head of cattle. They sold the beasts in Hongkong for some \$700. The next. thing they, did was to go to, a money changer's shop in Queen's Road and have the notes changed into subsidiary coins. As they were on their way to catch the Shan Me launch the next morning the cattle dealers were accouted by three men, of whom the accused were alleged to be two. The men were necused of being in possession of illicit opium. The cattleman, who was carrying the sack of money, dropped it, and ran away ... One of the robbers picked up the sack and made for a rickshe. while the two others attacked the cattle dealers with iron bars. Having accomplished their object they ran to the ricksha. One man got between the shafts, the man with the money got into the vehicle while the third men pushed behind, and in this way they got away, The accused were arrested later, but the third man had not been seen since. The first accused was recognised by all of the cattle dealers as having taken a part in the robbery. The second defendant, however, could only be recognised by two of the man. When they were arrested Sido in notes were found in one of the defea. dant's boxes, and it was suggested that soon after the robbery the abcused had portions of The following are the names of the prize the subsidiary coins changed into notes. It was a very claver robbery; Sir Henry remarked. whether the prisoners had taken may part in the

Evidence was called to support the above mentioned narrative. At the beautiful The prisoners denied having had any outer nection in the matter. They were found guilty. however, and the Chief Justice passed centence of four years' hard labour on the first man. The second man got two years' imprisonment

THE Aschi publishes a Viadirostok messan stating that the Financial Committee in the Imperial Dums has adopted a Government. Bill to impose a poll tex on all Chinese and Korean labourers arriving in Siberla 77 The Committee has decided to leave the question of the employment of foreign, laboriers on Government works to the discretion of the for one year longer

those two sentences which he read he had only this varue recollection—that he was to lay

special stress upon the most churacteristic

feature of the foreign Press of this country, vis.

the serone harmony which distinguished their

relations. (Loud laughter.) But apeach or no

THE SHANGHAL ALHAMBRA.

CAMBLING RESUMED.

Pending the settlement of negotiations which are now proceeding between the Municipal Council and the Spanish authorities it will be remembered that the barriers crected on the Sicawai Road by the police in order to prevent people from proceeding to the Alhambra for the purpose of betting, were recently removed. Since their removal, new roulette wheels have been installed by the proprietors of the Alhambra to replace those smashed by the police in their raid, and gambling is, for the moment, being carried on as openly and as freely as ever, reports the N. C. D. News of 5th inst.

Two machines are located in the bar, and into these twenty-cent pieces; may be dropped. Betting is done by means of six colours—red. white, blue, black, green and vellow. These machines received plenty of attention and many twenty-cent pieces too. Of course, most of the by-standers have system which they believe to be infallible until they put them into opera-

The room in which the roulette wheels are mituated is the one that attracts the major portion of the visitors. In this room two new tables have been installed, and although on Thursday evening only one wheel was in operation, it was well-patronized. There were three attendants in charge of 'the table. One seemed to be a Spaniard, another was an Austrian and the third was a Japanese. The Aust in and the Japanese, sold chips and took them back again with great frequency. The Japanase also spun the wheel and the ivery ball and called the winning number. The duty of the Spanish-looking person was not apparent; he simply smoked innumerable elgarcites. Many bank notes changed bands in exchange for

An admission leader by is now charged to witness the vaudeville entertainment that I run in conjunction with the Albambra.

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

SPEECH BY DR. MORRISON

At the inaugural banquet of the International Press Association at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, on May 29, Dr. Morrison, Peking correspondent of the Times, responding to the tonst of

his health, said: I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in inviting me to the inaugural banquet of your Association and to thank you for my cordial appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and attention that have been shown me during my several visits to this hospitable country.

I was an early believer in the greatness of Japan and early convinced myself of the great position she was destined to attain among the tion I have adhered unfalteringly. Equally sincere was the conviction that I early formed and since have held of the infinite possibilities of the future of China, covering as it does so large an expanse of the world's surface and peopled as it is by a virile and industrious race individually capable of attaining to the highest degree of development, intellectual and physical

Until quite recent years, China presented the remarkable phenomenon of a vast extension of race existing concurrently with a continued shrinkage of the area of her Empire. National sentiment in China stimulated by salf-denying agreements of several Powers demands that further diminution of that area of Empire shall cease and that the nation shall increase in strength and solidarity.

Those of us who live among the Chinese and are animated by a sincere sympathy with their aspirations and who witness the efforts they are making to follow, however haltingly, in the footsteps of Japan advance their position among the nations have viewed with regret the course of recent relations and the obtrusion of differences tending to impede the harmonious cooperation of the two great Empires of the We will rejoice when those irritating misunderstandings_shall_have_been_removed. as there is every reason to believe that they will be removed, and nothing can more effectively contribute towards their removal than the Press of the two countries, especially a press inspired, as is this International Press Association, with a lofty desire to promote in-

ternational amity. Fee ing as I do a deep regard for the we fare of the country in which I live nothing has been more gratifying to me during my present visit to Tokyo than the expressions of goodwill towards China which I have heard from all classes of Japanese—genuine expressions of sympathy with a country to whose ancient civilisation Japan has owed so much in the past and whose people have only so recently awakened to a consciousness of nationality.

PERIN SYNDICATE REPORT.

The Pekin Syndicate report and accounts now to hand are for the eighteen months up to the end of last June, so that the directors are gradually making up time. For the future is proposed to make up the accounts to June 30, and submit them in the following spring. For the first time a profit and loss account submitted. It is in the form it would have assumed had the unification scheme gone through and covers the period from the date of the incorporation of the company, March 17, 1807, to June 30, 1908. The balance to the credit of profit and loss account is £138.128, but the directors state that they are unable to recommend a dividend, although the amount sufficient to justify the payment of one, as it has not been found possible since the rejection of the unification scheme to formulate separate profit and loss accounts for the Shansi shares on the one hand and the Ordinary and Deferred on the other. The output appears to be gradually increasing, and by the end of June, according to the consulting engineers report. will be ro,000 tons per fortnight. So far the demand has been purely local and for household purposes, but as the supply increases it is intended to introduce the coal to shipping companies and foreign men-of-war on the China station. The borchole results appear to be promising, for they show, according to the report, that north-north-west of the fault in which shafts Nos. I and a are situated there is a coal field containing six million tons in sight, and to the south and south east of the fault there is another field of equally good coal of undetermined extent.

Free Press writes:--We hear that Mr. Chitten. | These figures will not be exceeded. we understand, remain at work, which probably I to secure them in good time. The stamps will 'means that Mr. Chittenden will not be very ! long at home. The British Borneo Explora- |-Shanghai Mercury, ... tion Co. have just received an addition to their staff, in the shape of a geologist from Europe. According to native reports the gentry living great fecundity. They bear four or five times | tions and there is every reason to believe that We hope this augurs that something has been badly wants some such fillip at present, and regatta at Henil. His Excellency has ordered at an age of about six months. The time of agreement a trace of the arbitrary spirit former. a good oil or mineral discovery.

ALLEGRD MANSLAUGHTBR.

THE KIUKIANG AFFAIR.

A Kiukiang despatch, of the 2nd institute the Paking Daily News makes reference to the case of alleged manslaughter, alluded to in our telegram columns during the week. The Peking paper says :- Great dissatisfaction provails owing to Prefect Hau Hai Ku not acting in faccordance with the instructions from hi senior in the case in which an English police officer has been charged with killing a scholar. The instructions referred to above are as fol-

The Governor has now despatched Prefect

Klukiang, 21st May.

Do not take.

Hau Hai Ku to proceed to the Prefect of Kiu king and to co-operate with him to deal with this care. Taotal Li of the Foreign Bureau had a long conversation with Prefect Hsn Hs Ku before he left which is reported to be as follows:-Sir.-You are now sent on a mission which involves serious and important issues. Do what is right and never permit yourself to be tempted by facilitating words from anybody. In connection with this case I have mind four important items to which I desire to draw your attention, namely; first, the death of Yu Fat Ching was brought about by the wound he received, his corpse therefore forms a source from which proof will be obtained, and it has to be preserved at all cost for post mortem examination; secondly, when post mortem examination takes place, you will have to secure the presence of not only an English doctor and the British Consul-General, but the presence of doctors of other nationalities; thirdly, you are to keep strict watch of the movement of the English police officer in order not to let him escape : fourthly, do all your utmost to see that the people do not become excited over the matter. These four principal items, Sir, are Important ones. You

rash stens and respect vourself. Moreover, Sir, you are a deep medical student. I have no doubt that you know what are the best steps to take so that when the case is finished His Excellency will have nothing to regret for having appointed you to this mission.

exercise caution and discretion.

JAPANUSU SUTILUMENT IN HANKOW.

COMPLETION OF WORKS.

A Hankow message to the Osaka Mainichi says:—The completion of the official works on the lapanese settlement at Hankow having the opportunity thus given me of expressing | been completed, the occasion was celebrated I on the 1st instant by a dinner. There were present more than 200 guests, comprising foreign Consuls, members of the municipa councils of various nations. Chinese officials, and the leading Japanese residents. A number of officers from the Japanese cruiser Akashi and foremost pations of the world. To this convice Otoma in the harbour were also present. In the course of the function Mr. Takahashi, Japanl ese Consul, who spoke in English, gave a brie history of the work and thanked the foreign' guests for their presence. Mr. Ramsay, chair man of the Municipal Council of the British settlement, responded. A report by Mr. Kuma gaye, engineer of Messrs, Okura & Co., the contractors of the works, was then read. About Y400,000 has been spent on the construction works, the completion of which took three

> The Japanese settlement, adds the message, is growing in prosperity every day, the number of houses increasing with the Japanese population. The Kosho Company, a Japanese firm is now constructing a number of large houses for letting purposes, while many Chinese are also erecting houses. A vegetable market will be shortly established, while a tea-firing house is to be erected next month. The new building of the Japanese Club is to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$15,000, and a piece of land has been purchased at a price of 4,500 tacls. The site of the station on the Hankow-Wochang Railway has been selected just opposite the Japanese settlement.

GERMAN OFFICER DROWNED.

Another instance of the treacherous nature of the Whangpoo River has been given by the drowning of the First Lieutenant of the German gupboat Illis, which sad event occurred on Friday evening at Woosung, reports the Shanghai Times of 7th inst. The ill-fated officer, who only arrived on that day from the Fatherland by the steamer *Oldenberg* to take up the duties on the Illis, was in the act of boarding his vessel-when he missed his footing and fell The tide was racing past at the time and the officer disappeared from sight and thenceforth was seen no more. Of course, a search was made : in fact, all possible stens were taken to save the unfortunate officer's life, but they were unavailing. Naturally the event has cast a great gloom over the German naval-men in port, but particularly over the 600 men who were fellow passengers on the Oldenberg, Owing to the fact that the naval authorities have not supplied the German Consul-General with a detailed account of the accident we are unable to obtain the name of the unfortunate officer. He was, we are given to understand, to succeed Lieutepant Captain Wendt on the Illis.

The body was recovered at Woosung yesterday morning and was immediately conveyed on board the Illis which was anchored at Woosung while the search for the body was carried on. The body was placed in a coffin and the Illis came up to Shanghai, arriving during the early afternoon. The remains were then taken ashore covered with the naval ensign and followed by detachments of officers and men from the gupboats Illia and Luchs. They were taken to the Bubbling Well cemetery and interred with full naval honours, the customary volleys being fired over the grave at the conclusion of the sad ceremony. 'There were numerous floral offerings sent by the various ships, which were piled on top of the grave. During the afternoon the Custom House flag and the flags on all the men-of-war in port were half-masted as a token of respect.

CHINESE COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

In commemoration of the succession to the Throne of Emperor Hauan Tung three special postage stamps, the designs of which are said of July or the beginning of August next. The Two million pieces of the z cents denominacents denomination-the latter-two are new values by the way, which are to be ratained as

den, who was in charge of the oil prospecting . As the demand for these commemoration party here, is leaving for Europe by the next | stamps is sure to be very great, it is advisable steamer, the Maridu. The scientific staff will, for those who wish to buy a number of them. be allotted to the various Imperial Post Offices.

Benior Consul on the subject.

DNIQUE PROSPECTING. POSSIBLE STROKE OF FORTUNE FOR

nacasaki.

A short time ago, says the Nogasaki Frees was rumoured, abroad, that rich coal beds had been discovered in our midst and that Nagasaki would boom and expand to calemitous dimensions within a very brief period. With sufficient circumstantial evidence to dispel the idea that we were being fooled chirely, we set about finding out all there was to know about the matter, which is, briefly, as follows:

Mr. Kataoka, a well known merchant is Ours, Nagasaki, has discovered a rich bed of coal in the narrow channel between Kurose sland and Sakito Island, near Sasabo. discovery was made by shell-divers, and is lying bare at the bettom of the sea from four to pine fathoms from the surface and covers a large area This unique colliery only needs competent divers and explosives to raise the mineral, but the owners plans are not yet public property and up to the present we understand he has gone no further than making application to the authorities, for permission to work his "submarine mine." Mr. Kataoka informs us that the coal, a sample of which he has in the office. is of good quality, though soft, and will probably turn out a good steam feel,

Apart from the foregoing, Mr. Kataoka has extensive works in progress on Sakito Island close to the Kyushu Tanko Kisen Kaishs (Steam Colliery Co.), which may be in working order within about two years; producing coal to an unlimited extent. The proceeds from this and his sea-bed colliery, will be more than sufficient to supply all demands. Naga saki will be made the principal depot for the output and, according to the present outlook, the good townspeople of Nagasaki may look forward to the port's resuscitation in the near future, the result of local enterprise.

RAIS AND PLAGUE. DESTRUCTION AND MULTIPLICATION OF THE RODENTS.

Since it has been demonstrated beyond al doubt that the rat is one of the most formidable agencies in the propagation of plague, the Japanese authorities have instituted a vigorous crusade against rodents with a view to their extirpation. Thousands of yen have been expended by various municipalities for the destruction of rais, but the work of extermination seems as far off as when it was begun, so rapid is their fecundity. Since the advice of Dr. Koch to keep cats for the destruc tion of rats on the occasion of his visit to Japan last year, the value of the felines has greatly ii en in popular estimation. In the meartime the leading municipal authorities have not discontinued the purchasing of rats, which command a price of from 2 to 5 sen a head.

In this connection, some remarks on the -subject-by-Dr.-Miyajima,-quoted-by-the Tokyo Asaki, may be found interesting. The rats commonly found in Japan, he says may be divided into three species, name ly, the Egyptian (Alexandria) rat, the gutter rat, and black rat. The first-named, which has a long tail, is the commonest, and will be ound in nearly every household: the second as its name implies, lives in sewers o gutters and has a short tail; while the third lives mostly on board ships. The black rat which is indigenous to Asia, migrated to Europe in the Middle Ages and to America during the sixteenth century. It is now found in nearly every part of the world The gutter rat was first found in Western China, It migrated thence into Russia in the seventeenth century and subsequently to Western Europe, spreading during the eighteenth century to France, Germany, and other coun-

Dr. Miyajima then proceeds to mention the great fecundity of rats. About a hundred days after they are bord they begin to breed, and the animals bear six young on an average, the time of gestation being about 35 days. For example, a pair of rats that are horn on New Year's Day will multiply into 128 rats by the end of the year. Taking the human population of Toky at 1, 00,000 and assuming that there live the city a similar number of rats, the latter wil increase to 13,150,000 at the end of twelve months. It is computed that the Tokyo Municipality has bought up during the last four years 1,500,000 rats a year on an average, only 125,000 rats thus being destroyed in a month. Supposing that the rate in Tokyo multiply at the rate of 13,150,000 a year, no work of extermination will be effective unless something like 945,000 are killed every month. At present Ygg,ooo per annum is spent by the Tokyo authorities for the destruction of the rodents, and according to this rate Y708,000 would be necessary for the total extirpation of rodents in the capital. Of course, this is merely a calculation based on surmise, but there is no doubt that the number of rats destroyed at present represents only a small fraction of those living, and consequently as a preventive measure of plague the measures taken are not very effective.

With regard to Dr. Miyajima's observations regarding rats, the following extract may be

read with interest :-"The two species to which the name rat is most strictly applicable are the so-called old English black rat, Mus rattus, and the common brown or Norway rat, M. decumanus. The first of these is a comparatively small and lightly-built animal, seldom exceeding about 7 inches in length, with a slender head, large ears, and a long thin scaly tail about 8 or o inches in length. Its colour is, at least in allitemperate climates, a peculiar shining bluish black, rather lighter on the belly, the cars, feet, and tail being also black but in tropical regions it is represented by been applied, owing to its having been first discovered at Alexandria, but which cannot be considered to be really specifically distinct from the true black rat. Its disposition is milder and more tameable than that of Mus. decumanus; and it is therefore the species to

THE MOZAMBIODE CONFENTION.

It is not a little strange that no telegraphic Information should have been received in the Ear East concerning the important new agreement that has recently been concluded between the Transvaal and the Province of Mozambique to replace the modus vivends of December 100) and the addendum of 1904. The convention was arranged at a lengthy conference between Messrs. Louis Boths, Smuts and Hull, on the Transveal, and Major Rosado and Captain Dalmolda, on the Portuguese side. Negotiations were carried on at Pretoria. The agreement which was signed on April 1, is for a period of ten years, but provision is made win the usual way for renewal. It is divided into four parts, the first of which deals with the native question. Henceforth the Mozampique : Government will issue licences al lowing duly accredited representatives of the Transvaal mines to recruit native labour within its territories for one year's service, subject to certain equitable but unimportant conditions. The second part refers to railways and ports Both governments are pledged to facilitate and develop the import and export trade of the Transvaal vid Lourenco Marques. It was found necessary to make special arrangements in regard to the "competitive area of the Transvaal. Between fifty and fifty-five per cent. of the oversea traffic of that section is to be secured to the Lourence Marques route, and remedial measures are to be taken if that limit is either exceeded or not reached. Provision is also made for regulating the rates on both sides of the competitive area and for a division of income between the two administrations. A Board of four members shall be entrusted with the charge of Delagon Bay port, two members being nominated by Mozambique and two by the Transvaal. The Chairman of the Board shall be a Portuguese, with only a deliberative vote. With these two differences smoothed away the delegates turned their attention, in the third part, to commercial intercourse, and arranged for an interchange of the products of the two colonies. Part IV enacts that the agreement shall remain alid if the Union of South Africa be establish.

No happier supplement to the Union of

South Africa could have been effected than a settlement of the difficulties between the Transvaal and Mosambique. There have been many dissensions between the two colonies in the past for which the blame, it is to be feared, must be laid upon the Transvaal. In 1868 Pretorius, President of the Transvasi, endeavoured to annex Delagoz Bay. on the pretext that it was the natural outlet of the Transvaal to the sea. The ownership of Delagon Buy had not then been clearly estabished and England and Portugal, the only countries interested in the Transvaal's ambi tious policy, also laid claims to the port, both apparently with some show of reason, for after four years' peaceful pegotiations their contentions were referred to the President of France for arbitration. The Transvaul thereupon withdrew its untenable claim in favour of Portugal on the understanding that should the award be in Portugal's favour the South African republic should have special facilities for the importation of goods through Delagos Bay. Great Britain and Portugal then agreed that whichever of them should obtain possession of the Bay should give the right of pre-emption to the other. In 1875, Marshal MacMahon gave his decision, which was completely in favour of Portugal. In fulfilment of their understanding the Transyanl and Portugual next. signed a treaty grapting the privileges. agreed upon and also consenting to the construction of a railway from the Transvaul to the port. it This part, of the agreement fell through because the Boers were unable to raise the capital to build the line; but in 1833 Colonel MacMurdo, an American, obtained a concession to build a railway line from the bay to the Transvani frontier. In 1889 the Portuguese Government seized the railway line on the slender plea that the Transvani frontier lay five miles beyond Komati, the inland terminus. Against this England and America. protested strongly to"the Portuguese Govern ment, and the matter was referred to arbitration by the Swiss Government. The proceedings lasted for ten years and £900,000 compensation was then awarded to Colonel MacMurdo. In 1895 the Netherlands Railway Company extended the line to Pretoria, and there is no doubt that it served a useful purpose to the Boers by enabling them to bring in their heavy supplies of ordnance.

Criticism of the new agreement has been

favourable in the Transvaal. The negotiations are said to have been carried on in broad-minded spirit, for while the Portuguese representatives loyally preserved their country's geographical rights they met the Transvasi delegates half way in all questions affecting the common welfare of the two colonies Special reference is made to the satisfactory settlement of the native question which, it is claimed, will largely promote the future prosperity of the Witwaterstrand. It is not forgot ten that the restrictions placed upon the recruiting operations of the mines' agents in Portuguese territory caused the shortage of native labour in 1903-4 and incidentally the introduction of Chinese labour. As the Chi neso have not been an unqualified success the first part of the agreement has been received with upanimous approval in South Africa Stress is also laid upon the important change effected by the establishment of the Board of Control, dor it may justly be accepted as a recognition on the part of the Mozambique Government that as the Transvas is the principal if not the sole user of the port it is reasonable to the Transvaal and advantageous to Mozembique that the former should a grey or rulous-backed and white-bellied be entrusted with a share in the control and race to which the name of Alexandria rat has I working of the port and railway. This cannot I fail to be beneficial to each, especially in view of the antiquated Customs system that has so I hampered forwarding agents in the past. In regard to the competitive areas, or sections that might with equal success trade with Natal Lor other South African ports the benefits to be which the tame white and pied rats kept as | derived under the new agreement are not pets commonly belong. It is said that in some so clear, and some opposition was at once parts of Germany M. rattus has been lately shown. It is pointed out that a foreign port reasserting itself and increasing at the expense | ought not to be patronized when a British port of M. decumanus, but this seems very unlikely is available, even at a slight loss, and that from the previous history of the two animals. | under a Union the interests of Natal should be "The brown or Norway rat, M. decumanus, as carefully studied by the Transvaal as the is a heavily built animal, growing to 8 or 9 latter's own convenience. To this the Transto be very pretty, will be issued about the end inches in length, with a bluff rounded head, | vasl cleverly replied that the advantages small ears, and a comparatively short tail- certain to accrue to that colony would more value are to be 2, 3, and 7 cents respectively. always shorter than the head and body com- than outweigh the less to Natal and that in the bined, and generally not longer than the body. Transvant's increased prospetity Natal will have tion, and one million of each of the 3 and 7 alone. Its colour is a uniform groyish brown. have an equal share. Apparently this arguabove, and white below, the cars, feet, and tail | ment was found unanswerable, for the opbeing flesh-coloured; melanistic varieties are position seems to; have a been withdrawn. THE Sandakan correspondent of the Singapore ordinary stamps hereafter-will be printed. by no means rare, and these are often The third part gives an additional guid mistaken for true black rats, but the dif- fre que to the Mozambique by throwferences in size and proportions form a ling down the barriers between the rich ready means of distinguishing the two i markets of the Transvaal mining centres to the The brown rat is believed to be a native of producers of Mozambique, while the latter's Western China where a wild race has been re- | markets are valueless to Transvasl exporters, cently discovered so like it as to be practically The final clause of the convention appears preindistinguishable. The two species agree fully mature, but the other South African colonies in their predaceous habits; omnivorous diet, and werd courteously kept an fall with the deliberain the vicinity of Heali have petitioned the in the year from four to ten blind and naked | the Union, will endorse the action of the found worthy of wide consideration, as Borneo Viceroy at Nanking against the holding of the young, which are in their turn able to breed Transval, even if the other units see in the

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADB.

SPEECHES BY MR. CHIROL'AND DR.

Morrison. FOREIGN MERCHANTS' AND THE TORRIGH

The aunual dinner of the Yokobama Board of Trade was held on the 1st intent at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama. Mr. H. V. Henson occupied the chair. There was a large number of members and guests present, among the latter being included Baron Sulu, the Governor of Kanagawa prefecture. Mr. Mitsuhashi, the Mayor Mr. Chirol, the foreign editor of the London Timer, Dr. Morrison, the representative of that journal at Peking, and Mr. G. A. Harris, the new Canadian Trade. Commissioner at Yokohama. In the course of the function, after the toast of the Emperor of Japan had been duly honoured, Baron Sufu proposed in English "The Rulers ly acknowledged.

of our Respective Countries," which was suitablions. There was not a single country which Passed over another country, and, as they knew nothing was more calculated to create political anxiety and of serious political strife. points of contact between Japan and Western countries and pointed out that the barriers between the two civilisations had been broken down or were breaking down. Alluding to the progress of Japan within the past fifty years, he thought they must all congratulate Japan upon baving made such vast strides, but no doubt there was that very great difficulty of constant readjustment.

THE FOREIGN MIDDLEMAN. He had heard since he had been in the country the fate of the middleman discussed very frequently. (Laughter.) He spoke with the utmost diffidence on this question as he had very little experience of these matters, but if he rightly understood the functions of the middleman he was a sort of intermediary between the Japanese commercial communi ties and the foreign commercial communities of the West, with all their different branches and as such he could not but believe that that intermediary would retain his use fulness for many a long year to come, so long as he knew how to use the same discretion, how to adjust himself to the new condi ions which were arising in this country (Applause.) The Japanese also no doubt had their difficulties, and he thought that perhaps of all the changes that had taken place in thi country, there was none which presented such great difficulty and met with such obstacles as the transition of Japan within half a century from a feudal State in which trade and com merce were despised. Into a modern State in which trade and industry occupied the very highest place. They had to remember that the Japanese had not in their history those great traditions which had helped them to readily adapt themselves to changes and modifications in other branches of human activity. In tradand industry everything had been created Here everything had been done within less than fifty years, and if mistakes were committed he thought it was only natural to expect that they should be:

Mr. Harris, the newly-appointed Canadian Commissioner, replied very briefly to the toast telling two humbrous stories a propos of his unpreparedness and inability to do justice to bis subject. He warmly thanked the Foreign Board of Trade for the kind reception it had extended to him that evening and he expressed the hope that in the future he would be able to work in conjunction with them.

, Mr. D. H. Blake, Vice-Chairman of the

Board, then proposed the toast of "The Press." The speaker dwelt elequently on the power of the Press, and said it was a matter for congratulation that a large number of our modern journals, and he believed the greater proportion of them, stood for high ideals and honestly laboured for the uplifting of humanity and the advancement of all ethical dear as comprised in the political, social, or religious topics with which they had to deal. But upfortunately-and regrettable though it was-they were compelled to admit that there were some publications with wide influence and large circulations, which were the exact antithesis of the journals to which he had referred, but perhaps they were not altogether to be blamed for this as they were often compelied to bring forth a class of material which was demanded by their constituents. But he believed it, was the province of their modern ournals to endeavour to educate the people away from sensationalism and to teach them to ask for and expect something better and more elevating. To the casual observer it might appear as though the sole function of the Press were the dissemination of opinions, and while this might have been so a century ago, it was certainly not so to day. It had a far wider and more important sphere of usefulness in acting as an intermediary between the Government and people, in correcting abuses, in advocating reforms and in other ways tending to act in the capacity of a public educator. The appaker then made some references to the Press in Japan. The first newspaper published in Japan was under the direction of and owned by foreigner, although it was published in the Japanese language. Owing to many vicissiindes, including official opposition, it shortly had to close its doors. But from this beginning they now had a Press published in foreign languages in English and in German : it had greatly developed and expanded until they saw it the healthy body which it appeared to-day, and he was very pleased that they had so many representatives of the foreign, Press present that evening, and on behalf of the Foreign Board of Arada he extended to them a cordial welcome. (Applacus)

DR. MORRISON'S HUMOROUS REPLY, cordial terms he had used in proposing the I doorway. ditions of the Press of this country, and never lof the Kong Chow Society, the Manufactories before having had to respond to such a toast- The ground floor will contain the main lodge What it would what a been in the it effect in upon I members it has a straight it it is the it affect in upon I members it has a straight in it is the interest of the interes

speech, he was glad to have the opportunity of appearing before the gathering that evening if only that he might be able to dispel the illusion which had so long been held as to his venerable age. ' In the congratulatory speech given last Saturday evening in Tokyo, a gentleman spoke with absolute conviction of himself of bla: country, and of his patriarchal age wille had prepared his speech and put it into type before he had seen him -Dr. Morrison. He had remembered only the pictures of him (Dr. Morrison) published by the American Press during the time of the Boxer insurrection of North China. when he Dr. Morrison was respresented as a venerable gentleman with a long white beard and glasses, over the legend sinfiDr. Morrison, the eminent missionary and Times correspondent in Paking." (Loud laughter.) Gentlemen, added Dr. Morrison, amid renewed laughter, "that emineut missionary with Mr. Valentine Chirol, on rising to reply on | whom I am constantly confused died in 1834. behalf, of the foreign guests, was greeted with [(Renewed laughter.) As a matter of fact, said loud applause. Mr. Chirol pointed out the the speaker, he had been in his present post for bearing of financial and commercial relations | just twelve years. He looked back upon the upon political relations. The whole world was I time of his first appearance in Peking with now covered with a network of commercial horror. He had never done any journalistic and financial relations, which sometimes might | work before, and he found there a special lend to jealousy and strile, but in the main | difficulty in learning what was passing because was undoubtedly one of the greatest influences | he happened to be given a conscience; A for peace and the maintenance of stable rela- | friend of his, who had had more experience of lournalistic work, came to Peking at that time did not suffer when a great wave of depression | and showed him-(Dr. Merrison)-that his conscience was more flexible and that there, were easy methods by which important information anxiety, to create depression, than a period of | could be sent from the Far East for the entightenment of Europe. If, he wished to speak of If this were true of all countries in the world | Manchuria he would call in his Number one he thought it was especially true of a country | boy and he would say: "What belong very like Japan. Mr. Chirol then referred to the I bad business in Manchuria? " The boy would say: "I no savvey." His friend would then say: "What for you no savvey? Russia belong very bad Manchuria?" The boy would say -" Picase master, suppose, belong angry, all lite." And that evening a telegram, would be sent for the enlightenment of the world to the following effect: " In a confidential conversation which I had this afternoon with a high Obinese authority, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, he spoke with indignation of the aggresive attitude assumed by Russia in Manchuria." (Roars of laughter.) He-Dr. Morrison-had been reminded of that incident by more than one incident that had occurred since he came to this hospitable country. In the train he was met by a correspondent of one of the best papers here, and he was a man who was gifted with an imagination which ought to be of the highest service to him in the future. "His interview with me," said Mr. Morrison, "extracted two sentences, first., I have bad a very pleasant journey from Shimonoseki here,' and second, 'I am very hungry and am going to have my breaklast; Good bye. From these two sentences the correspondent was able to write an interview of two columns glving his—Dr. Morrison's—views on the political situation in the Far East. (Laughter.) Gentlemen," continued the speaker, - " I would like to say a few words seriously. Twelve years ago I was sent to Peking, having had no previous journalistic work. The instructions given to me were simply that I was to tell the truth without fear or favour, and during the time that I have been in the Far Hast I hope that I have carried out these instructions and that I have endeavoured to allow no personal prejudica or predilection to interfere with my work or to colour any cable that I have been able to send to the great journal I am serving. I feel indignant when I read in the papers that I am pro this or anti that country. I am an Englishman, and all I think about and all that I desire to serve are the interests of my own country. I thank you." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Sherriff, of the Japan Gasette, made a short but very effective reply on behalf of the local Press, strongly deprecating the charge that the foreign Press of Japan was in any way anti-Japanese. He contended that the foreign Press of this port was doing its utmost for the benefit of the place, commercially, financially and socially and he assured his hearers that in the days to come they might equally rely upon the influence of the Press to promote the best interests of the port and of the country in which they were residing. (Applause.)

TRE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

A New York telegram states that Mr. Harriman announced; prior to his departure for Europe, that he would not sell the Pacific Mail line. An intimation to this effect has reached Japanese who wished to open negotiations for the purchase of this line of steamers.---N. C. D. News.

CHINBSE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ATTRACTIVE NEW CLUB-HOUSE.

The Kong Chow Friendly Society in San Francisco is a new Chinese Club, whose members are among the leading men of the Chinese colony, from the officials at the Consulate to the business and professional men. The Kong Chow Society will hereafter be known as the builder of a modern club-house, designed largely after western ideals, yet dominated by a distinctly Oriental character, Its new building will be in fact a Chinese pagoda with the quaint-lines of ancient Chinese architecture faithfully carried out in roofs; verandahs and

The building is in course of construction upon a large lot in the block bounded by Pine. California, Kearny and Dupont Streets It stands back from Pine and Kearny Streets and has an entrance from Pine Street deventeen feet wide, where a magnificent Oriental door-

way will be erected. This doorway is characteristically Chinese: with teak wood and Chinese oak carvings on an elaborate scale brought where from the Orient, marble walls and a brotte door with beavy grill work. There will be a covered hallway to the building in the rear. which it will enter through the south side wall. A courtyard thirty-two by sixty-sight feet has been laid off in front, before the second which faces the east, and the main building is sixty-eight by forty-six feet. The courtyard will be covered with engantic tiles of Chinese Dr. Morrison, who was received with cheers, | design and a magnificent Chinese fountait will said he wished to thank Mr. White for the grace its centre, directly in front of the main

health of the Press that evening and coupling | For the facade marble and glazed brick will with it his own name. He had to crave their | be used, together with terra cotta red tile roofs indulgence; he was considerably embarrassed. [with heavy extending comices, a Chinese da. The fact was "that he had lost his speech, scriptions will be carved in the marble pad fill-When he received word that he was to respond | ed in with gold leaf. Ohinese colouring will that evening to the toast of the Press, he asked [be used for the colour scheme. There will be a friend of his-ignorant as he was of the con- three storeys, all devoted to the social purposes

he asked his friend if he would kindly prepare room and two spacious reception rooms, and for him a speech which he could then deliver the upper floors will be arranged in eight rooms. that evening. His friend gave him ! that for the club and also offices and accommodaspeech just as he was leaving Tokyo. He | tions for the attendants A kitches will be read, the first two sentences in the train provided on the ground floor, where benguets and then fell asleep. (Loud laughter.) will be prepared and meals cooked for the this gathering ... had he dollvered all that I The architects are Charles Pass and Co. owho speech he hepitated to say, but when he awake | use assisted by the president of the Clube who that speech had disappeared. (Laughter.) Of, has brought ideas from Canton for the building

Dock Co.'s Secretary. COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO

MR. GEO. A. CALDWELL. COMPLETION OF TWENTY FIVE YEARS'

"Let us put our shoulders to the same wheel !" That was the refrain which pervaded the burden of the remarks of almost every speaker who addressed the convivial gathering at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening last, The occasion was the celebration of Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell's completion of twenty-five years in the service of the Hongkong and Whampon Dock Co., Ld. The complimentary banquet was tendered by a few of his friends-gentlemen who had been associated with the popular and energetic secretary of this great industrial institution, either at the head office or at the different establishments in Hunghom. Yaumati, and Aberdeen. The function was intended as a mark of esteem in which Mr. Caldwell is held by the European staff-past and present. It served its purpose admirably, and from start to finish Saturday's dinner, followed as it was by an evening of congratulatory addresses and harmony testified to the admirable esprit de corps which animates the Hongkong Dock "hands." The hosts of the evening were :--Messrs. Thos. Neave (chairman), C. W. Alexander, F. J. Agabeg, F. C. Anderson, G. Beck, C. R. Crispin, W. Davison, W. F. Ford, Chas. Fittock, Jr., U. C. Galluzzi, J. Hand, Lo Chung Kue, Jas. McGlashau, Capt. N. G. Majer, Messrs, R. A. Nicholson, R. V. Rutter, J. M. V. dos Remedios, W. J. Rattey, Wm. Stewart, C. D. Silas, H. S. Wyane, Jno. Lambert, R.M.R. (Lloyd's Surveyor), and Donald Macdonald, Mr. Alex. C. Squair, who occupied the vicechair during the evening, assisted Mr. Neave, in his arduous duties, with considerable efficlency. Mr. J. P. Braga (of the Hongkong Telegraph) was present as a guest, Messrs. E. C. Wilks and W. C. Jack, who had been invited, were unable to be present owing to their absence from the Colony.

The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers. for the occasion. Flanking the table was a flag of the Dock Co. on the wall and facing the Chairman's seat. To the right of Mr. T. Neave sat the honoured guest of the evening and to his left was Mr. Jno. Lambert, who was the senior representing the "Old Boys' associated with the halcyon days of the Dock Co., when, as Mr. Lambert himself put it in the course of his address., "all they need, worry about was to get the work done as rapidly as they could in order to get the next ship in awaiting her turn to be drydocked. And to look cheerfully to the bonuses which were voted to them as cheerfully by the shareholders at each half-yearly meet-

When justice had been done to the excellent dinner and glasses charged, the Chairman rose

and proposed the toast of the evening. Mr. Neave said :- Mr. Caldwell and Gentlemen,-When asked to preside over this gathering I felt, at first, diffident as to whether I could do full justice to the occasion. However, from Mr. Macdonald. (Applause.) a pleasant duty is always an easy one and this one will be a very pleasant one indeed for me to perform. In the world at the present time we seem to be very much interested in making "records" of all kinds. One day it may be a record Ocean steamship passage; another day a record railway journey. Again, we are interested in some new record made in sports. or we condole with each other over the record depression in trade through which Hongkong is passing at present. May that soon change But the record; gentlemen, in which we are especially interested to night is a record of twenty-five years of successful service rendered by Mr. Caldwell to the Dock Company, and say that this is the record that appeals to us most of all. (Applause.) Mr. Caldwell, I wish to tell you, on behalf of those present here tonight that your unfailing courtesy and kindness to all that come in contact with you have gained our esteem and regard, and I now have much pleasure in asking you to accept from memento of this occasion, and I hope you all about 20 and to-day, with a much larger project, Hongkong-might-have-raised a veritmay be long spared in health to add to your successes in the future. (Applause.)

1 1 he souvenir of that most interesting function was a handsome desk clock on a sterling silver mounting. The clock was enclosed in a mor occo-leather case. On the clock was engraved the following inscription:

"Presented to Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell By a few friends.

12th June, 1909. 1884-1909." Having accepted the presentation, Mr. Caldwell, who, on rising, was received with loud applause, said that their extreme kindness had laid upon him a difficult task, as he found it impossible to find words to adequately thank them for the high honour they had done him by their handsome entertainment of him that evening, and he felt at a loss how to acknowledge the great compliment that had been paid him by the presence there of so many of his colleagues, past and present. He thanked them for their flattering reception of the toast of his health proposed in such kind terms by Mr Neave and he wished he could feel he deserved even half of what he had said. He could, however, say that he had always endeavoured to do his duty to the Company in a conscientious way and had at all times tried to treat with courteby every one with whom he had come into contact in business, whether he was in or outside of the Company, and he hoped he had not altogether failed. In a quarter of a contury's continuous service in the same concern, one naturally saw many ups and downs in its affairs and during his twenty-five -years he had seen numerous changes in the staff, many with whom he had worked having been removed by varlous causes. Such happenings gave one pause and set him thinking. Other changes, no doubt, were before them and who was to say where some of the company then assembled might be a year from then. Wherefore he felt all the greater pleasure in that gathering of his fellow-workers and his hope was that they might all be spared many years yet to work. together shoulder to shoulder towards restoring the old Company to its former position of prosperity. He thought he had been more than sufficiently honoured by the complimentary dinner they had given him, but when he regarded the handsome presentation that Mr. Neave had made to him on their behalf he felt somewhat overwhelmed and it had touched him very keeply. He thanked them very sincerely for their souvenir, which he would always prize very highly, and it would at all times remind him of that happy occasion and of the many kind friends he saw seated around that table. (Applause.)

"OLD BOYS." "Old Boys." It was proposed by the Vice-Hos are in a position to know him in the fullest | hostilities, or the prove national assets to a regenerate China, a line in the fullest | hostilities, or the posts, and lapter posts,

sense of the word. We can scarcely conceive a better man to work under than Mr. Calde oll. (Applause). "He despises the servile, cringing assistant, as much as he does the eye-servant. He handles all the duties that fall to his share with consummate fact and despatch, and is a strong believer in the old adage: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." When work is up to date and an opportune holiday comes round he advocates for it on behalf of produced an outcrop of surprises. In the others, A well-known German skipper on this coast, in handing me some shares to generous offer to provide the building grant be transferred into his own name the other day, lokingly remarked that he did not despair | Chinese gentlemen and firms in Hongkong in Hongkong & Whampon Dock stock yet. I felt strongly inclined to tell him, that, as long as we had men of the calibre of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Caldwell on the executive staff of the Dock Co., there was not much reason to despair. from the Taikoo Hong burst upon the Colony (Applause.). The idea of holding this little function originated with Mr. Caldwell's associates in the head office, and it was most gratifring to have such a hearty response from splendid help towards the endowment funds. everyone present to-night; in fact, every inthe matter, not only promptly approved of the Ingeness of heart of the Chinese people who are idea, but I see have also turned up. I might add, it is particularly gratifying to see that some of the "Old Boys" have turned up, two of whom are present. I may also tell you there are other gentlemen who have been at one time or another on the Dock staff, who, although unavoidably absent, are with us in the spirit, two of them having just left the Colony this week. Gentlemen, I will ask you to drink the

health of the "Old Boys," coupling that toatt with the name of Mr. Lambert. (Applause.) Mr. Lambert, in replying, said :- Mr. Chairman, Mr. Squair, and Gentlemen,-I think Mr Squair should have coupled Mr. Macdonald's name with this toast, he being an older servant of the Dock Company than I. I suggested to Mr. were with the Dock Co. work was the order of the day. In those days there was no time to worry about system or expenses and retrenchment was not then necessary. It was just how soon we could finish one ship to make room for another. Everyone was working at top pressure, and for a bonus at the end of the may again come to the Dock Company, and him during the last thirteen years. I have as an employee of the Dock Co. and in the present position as Surveyor to Lloyds Register. I can say that Mr. Caldwell has always been most kind and courteous to I congratulate him on his promotion and Whampon Dock Co. I am sure you l will all agree that he is the right man in the right place. (Applause.) I have much pleasure in wishing Mr. Caldwell many years of health and prosperity in his new position. I am sure, gentlemen, you will like to hear a few words

"DOCK RECORDS." Mr. Macdonald, replying on behalf of the old hands, expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be present that night and assist in doing honour to his friend Mr. Caldwell, whom he had known for over 25 years. Looking back 20 years when he first joined the Company, he recalled many pleasant days spent at the Docks before there was a road to Kowloon Point, and a trip to Hongkong was seriously considered before being undertaken, especially at night-time. There were quite a number of good, all-round sports among the staff in those days. Rutter was credited with doing the 100 yards in level time. Logan was always open to take on anyone in a boxing bout and Andrew Harvey was hard to beat as a story-teller. Then in 1894 a Company of Volunteers was formed from members of the staff and many of them Corps. The speaker felt sure it only required a little encouragement from the heads of the departments to make volunteering as popular as ever it was among the members of the staff. In conclusion, the speaker expressed his opinion that there was no reason why a Company 30 to 35 strong should not be raised from

the members of the Dock. (Applause.) The rest of the evening was spent in music and harmony. Those contributing to the pleasure of the entertainment were: - Messrs. C. R. Crispin, Frank C. Anderson, C. D. Silas, Alex. C. Squair, R. V. Rutter, H. S. Wynne, Inc. Lambert, C. W. Alexander, G. Beck and Capt. N. G. Majer.

On the call of Mr. C. R. Crispin a hearty vote of thanks was accorded, with acclamation. to Mr. Frank C. Anderson who rendered yeoman service at the piano and with his delightful songs during the best part of the evening. Votes of thanks were also passed for the

Chairman for kindly presiding and for Mr. Alex. O Squair who performed the duties of convener of the function. The ceremony was brought to a close at mid-

night with the singing of "God Save the King." The menu, which was adorned with a likeness of Mr. Caldwell on the front page, is as

> COMPLIMENTARY DINNER MR. GEO, A. CALHWELL. Quarter of a Century in the Service of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. 1881-1909. Мини-Дінкия. Hors d'Ocuvres. Caviar in Eggs. Olives. Soup. Mock Turtle. Rolled a l'Orly. Grilled Pigeon on Toast. Oyster.

Tournedos of Beef and Tomatoes. Roast Capon and York Ham. Iced Asparagus and Mayonnaise Sauce. Vegetables. Green Peas. Holled Potatoes. Entremels. Stewed Pears and Cream.

Vanilla Ice Cream and Finger Cakes. Cheese and Crackers. Fruit. Coffee,

Hongkong Hotel, Saturday, 12th June, 1909. Flashlight photographs of the company were taken by Mee Cheung, the photographer.

MR. CHIROL and Dr. Morrison were presented The next toast submitted was that of the tohis Majestythe Emperor of Japan on the morningofthe 29th ultimo by the British Charged'Af. sign of the times, and is the surest proof that therefore owe their construction to Admiral probably caused by the fusing of the wires by chairman. Mr. Squair, who said :- Mr. Chair: faires. It is almost unprecedented for foreign man and Gentlemen,-You all know what a ligurnalists to have the honour of being receivreriring, modest sort of "Chiel" I am-(laugh- | ed in audience by his Majesty, and the late cer)-at the same time I cannot refrain from Mr. Fukuchi, regarded as the doyen of Jaheartily endorsing your culogy of our respect- panese journalists, is the only Japanese who and guest, particularly on behalf of my collea- has enjoyed similar honour, it being accorded gues in the head office. There is a well-known i in special circumstances. When returning to gruism, that you require to live with a man to Tokyo from the seat of war during the Salwork and rub shoulders with a man for years to report to the Emperor on the situation of greater institution may send forth men who will which sails from Hongkong on July 3 for rushed into the streets. They remained in the of their position and have offered in the situation of greater institution may send forth men who will which sails from Hongkong on July 3 for rushed into the streets. They remained in the of their position and have offered in the situation of greater institution may send forth men who will which sails from Hongkong on July 3 for rushed into the streets. They remained in the sould be sufficient to the situation of greater institution may send forth men who will be sent to the streets.

CORRESPONDENCE: . (We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]:

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONOKONG TELEGRAPH.

Sir,-The Governor's University scheme has first place, it brought forth Mr. H. N. Mody's Then the liberal individual responses from accounted for a donation totalling \$170,000 to far. A magnificent total when the present strenuous times are taken into considera-The "Empire Day" announcement with agreeable suddenness, and yesterday you were able to officially confirm the report you were the first to give of the Canton Viceroy's . Two hundred thousand dollars in a lump sum dividual on the staff, who was approached in | with the promise of more to come shows the ever ready to manifest their gratitude in a tangible form, "Viceroy Chang Jen-chun saw in the project a benevolent move on the part of Sir Frederick Lugard to advance the moral and intellectual interests of the Chinese people especially those of South China, and as readily in the words of the Governor, "welcomed the scheme as one which would confer a benefit on the people and promote friendship and cooperation in high objects between our [the British and Chinese] nations." The Chinese Viceroy's appreciation of the project a once took practical form and his ability to provide almost at once a sixth part of the total amount of money required to set the University on-a permanent working footing Macdonald that he should reply, but he says | speaks volumes for the outhusiasm with which he will leave the talking to me, which is a I he has seized upon the idea of a university in the rather ungenerous proposition on his part. In I immediate neighbourhood of Canton and for the the days when Mr. Macdonald and myself | energy with which he went about to give effect to that spirit of enthusiasm. My information is that the two lakhs of dollars was made available under viceregal instructions to the Sin-hauchu, or Board of Reorganisation, the Provincial Treasurer, and the Salt Commissioner. As a result of the manifesto, which has been issued by H.E. Chang, and an excellent year, which we managed to get for some summary of which I first read in the years: It is my earnest hope that those days | Hongkong Telegraph, which has been addressed to the officials, merchants, and gentry the prosperity of the Colony be such as to of the Province under his administration. supply work enough for all. As regards our | should not be surprised if a sum almost equa guestihis evening-Mr. Caldwell-I have known I to that donated by the Viceroy is raised within the next month or so. I have it on the come into contact with Mr Caldwell both | bast authority in Canton that the officials and literatiof the district have been infected with the venerable Viceroy's enthusiasm in the scheme. The Chinese face is nothing if not an eminently practical one, and with an eye to the inestimable advantages which will accrue to the nation to the Secretaryship of the Hongkong from an university established on the very threshold of their doors, they eagerly came forward with their quota to assist in the successful and early founding of the institution.

The support from the Viceroy is unquestionably a feather in the cap of the Governor, Si Frederick Lugard. I confess that, with many others with whom I have discussed the subject, I was sceptical of the Colony's ability to raise the £1 0,000 within the short period of six months. The result, however, has proved that Sir Frederick has obtained a closer insight into Chinese sentiments than many, with longer experience of these people, have done. And his confidence in them has been amply justified.

. It also bespeaks a masterly diplomacy on the part of the British Governor which has raised British prestige in Chinese eyes to a very considerable degree. What if Sir Frederick had yielded to the clamours of anti-Canton subsidiary coins declaimers and placed a ban on them against admission into Hongkong? Would not this drastic act of prohibition at once raise. doubts and suspicions in the minds of Viceroy Chang and his advisers of the friendship of the British colony towards the neigh bouring Province? If gratitude is a trait i soon developed into crack shots. They had a | the Chinese character, unforgiveness is also team of eight who could hold their own against | one of their idiosyncracies. From a friend any team in the Colony. They numbered in | manifestation towards an ambitious Colonia staff, there are only about five or six in the able hornet's nest by invoking the ire of the millions of Kwangtung against her trade and institutions. The lessons of the boy colt should still be fresh in our minds. and without going any further were the mer captile and manufacturing classes in Capton and the interior to tabou the notes of our loca Banks, we should find ourselves landed in fine predicament.

All things considered there is much to a mire and commend in the policy adopted by the present Governor of being fortiter in re, suavitur in mode. The rabid doctrine of the anti-Chinese party is to be deprecated. We have in the most recent exchange of communications between the heads of the Executive in Canton and Hongkong, a most gratifying manifestation of that perfect understanding which cannot fail of their best results to the advantage of both the British and Chinese people.- I am,

JOHN CHINAMAN. Hongkong, 11th June, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir.—The news that H.E. Chang Jen Chun, donation of \$200,000 towards the Endowment the Governor's sincere desire to see a university an accomplished fact, as there is every like-Lugard will always be associated with the birth of a great institution. This manifestation of solid help by a friendly Viceroy is a significant China is waking up from her ancient lethargy. Togo's self-abnegation. With their characteristic insight into the misty

am alraid I have been deviating from the principal object of this correspondence—that Hongkong fully appreciates this latest gift of the Viceroy, which could only have been actuated by the highest sense of Christian charity. The period of time within which to collect the entire amount required for the Endowment Fund, upon which understanding Mr. Mody has made his conditional offer, is fast drawing to a close, and it is of vital impostance that the balance of the sum should be forthcoming before that time. This has an important bearing on ultimate success of the scheme, and it is 'on to be hoped that this essential fact will not lost sight of by those whose duty it is to the University established. Certainly Canton. Vicetoy's gift should act as an lucentive to those who have not already subscribed to come forward with the balance still required.

-Yours, etc., A WELL-WISHER. Hongkong, 12th June, 1909. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Dear Sir,-I am just in receipt of a cable from Yokohama advising that a wireless message has been received from the Empress of China to the effect that she will reach Yokohama at 7 a.m., on the 16th instant. I would mention that the ship left Vancouver one day late, and as the 16th is her correct date of arrival at Yokohama, she has made up one day on the voyage. To secure information of this kind proves the usefulness of the wireless system, and doubtless you will be glad to take some notice of it in your next issue.-Yours

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent. Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

SONG BIRDS IN THE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,-I must confess that the somewhat cryptic announcement published in the Government "Gazette re the preservation of song birds in the Colony, reproduced in your issue of Saturday, has given me no little surprise, and am glad to say I have since discovered that this view is shared by others who can speak on the subject with authority. That the desire to preserve song birds, which are such a delightful feature of congested cities, Hongkong not excepted, is a sane and sensible one, nobody will for a moment question, but I fail to see where the advantage of despatching magpies wherever found by holders of game licences, as requested in the Government notification, comes in. Everybody is acquainted with the thievishness of nature which characterises the magp'e, but the evil is by no means so pronounced as to justify the drastic step contemplated by those ar the helm-of-affairs. It is a case of trying to prevent one evil only to embark upon a greater one. Has it not occurred to the official responsible for this latest move that the

very fact of free permission for an indiscriminate killing of the particular bird will afford to unscrupulous poisons a happy pretext to bring down birds belonging to entirely different species, such as pigeons, thrushes, etc.? It would seem that there exists some mistake somewhere, and the sooner this is rectified the better will it be for the cause which the authorities are seeking to foster.-Yours, etc.,

 RARA AVIS. Hongkong, 14th Jule, 1909. SUSPBOTED MURDERER AR RESTED.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES AT SAMCHUN.

The police on Thursday last arrested a ma named. Lo Sham (35), who is accused of the crime of armed robberg and murder in the Bai Hang village, at Sumchun. The suspect, who is a shoemaker by trade, resided in Market Street, Hunghom, up to the time of his arrest, and it is stated that on the night of the 19th ulton in company with about forty other men, he entered the house of a farmer. The robbers, who were all armed with revolvers. ransacked the premises, and killed a Chinese policeman, who went to the farmer's assistance. The suspect was charged in the Police Court last Saturday, and was remanded. The arrest of the alleged murderer took place under peculiar circumstances. Some time last week he was apprehended for having in his possession several rounds of ammunition without police permission. He was fined \$150, or three months' hard labour. He was recognised when leaving the Court.

ECHO OF THE WAR. SELF-EFFACEMENT OF ADMIRAL TOGO.

Viscount Nire, which were recently unveiled Tokyo, were erected at the wish of Admiral Togo. Viceroy of Canton, had given the handsome | The victory of the Japanese fleet in the battle of Tsushima won great fame for the Fund of the proposed University as announced | Japanese Navy and made the name of Admiral | lnk of sea-sickness, giddiness and instability, | within one-fiftieth of a second. The blasting in your columns must have come as a pleasant | Tog > known throughout the world as that of and a noticeable destruction of the desire for | at Borneo Wharf has frequently had considersurprise to those who have the welfare of the I the Nelson of the Orient. Nevertheless, when sleep. On animals the effect was curious. Colony at heart and particularly to Sir Fred. loaded with honours, Admiral Togo made his Dogs and cats were frightened and hervous, erick Lugard, who, since the idea of a local triumphal return to Tokyo, it was known that but were not greatly disturbed till some little seat of learning was first mooted, has spared he occupied only a poor house in the capital. I time afterwards. They trembled, and horses no pains in making the scheme find favour in His residence was regarded as hardly suitable were subject to the same nervous perturbation. the eyes of those not only resident in the Co. for an officer of the rank he had attained. A pro- The after hush of insects and animals was very been effected. The line of most disturbance. lony, but also the most influential citizens posal was accordingly made among the officers | marked, and for a little time there was a deathresiding in other important centres in the Far of the Navy to raise a fund in order to ly stillness. East, and even in England. The interesting | build a residence for the Admiral in keepin . On things inanimate these effects have is abundant evidence that Mt Zion and the correspondence which passed between the with his position and as soon as the sugges- been recorded. Swaying of the beds and Governor and H.E. Chang has doubtless been | tion was nade a sufficient amount was raised | mosquito curtains. Almeirahs rattled, heavy read with the greatest-interest. The Governor, in a few hours. On being informed of the or light, and doors creaked and slammed. Hotel de l'Europe and Raffles, extending to with his usual tact and a refreshing disregard matt r the Admiral thanked the officers for Pictures were moved out of plumb and re- the eastward and being noticeably felt at Tanto what to a less confident mind would appear | their kind wishes and expressed his apprecia- mained so in the morning, giving a very jong Katong. as insurmountable difficulties, has succeeded tion of the warm interest taken by them. groggy appearance to the rooms. Hanging With regard to the haze that followed the in gradually swelling the subscriptions until "o asked, however, if they would a cept a lamps swung and were oscillating for a little earthquake on Friday morning, there has been now the gifts already promised amount to suggestion from him. On receiving an affirma- time. Water in the baths was disturbed something abnormal in the weather for the past? very near the required sum. Only the other tive reply, Admiral Togo said that he owed into waves. Or rather the was tilted. lew days. Yesterday morning there was a day, the magnificent donation of £40,000 by the much to the senior officers, especially to the An examination showed a high water mark of dense mist, almost an English November fog. princely house of John, Swire and Sons was late Admirals Saigo, Kawamura and Nire, for an inch or so, and in one or two cases, where in the Tanglin District. Mr. R. S. Fry, who made known to the public, and this second in- the distinctions won by him. The present the jar was full, it overflowed. In houses with in 1802 was engaged in trigonometrical survey. stance of disinterested and outside aid would efficiency of the Japanese navy was really due | built up baths the movement was more notice- | work, noted that for a few days after the earthseem to augurwell for the success of the scheme. to the three distinguished officers mentioned, able, 14 inches being the limit of wash. In quake then, all his observations were useless. There is no doubt that much of the lively interest and their services should never be forgotten. one case a dripstone slung from a moderately Some unsuspected refraction or haza interiored evinced in the scheme has been the outcome of He would therefore far rather that some action | high roof was found swinging like a pendu- with the whole of them. should be taken in this direction instead of a lum three minutes after the shocks, the amestablished in this far outpost of the British house being built for him, as he was quite plitude of vibration being between three and Empire, and if ever the scheme becomes satisfied with his present residence. It was thereupon decided to erect brouze statues to the lihood of its doing, the name of Sir Frederick | distinguished officers mentioned by the Admiral. A committee was immediately appointed. with Admiral Togo at its head, to arrange the

future, the Cantonese, by their sympathies with | MR. G. H. Corse, Jun., General Oriental Agent the project, only show that they are fully alive of the Chicago, Milwanken and Puget Sound to the benefits which would eventually accrus Railway Co., arrived at Shanghai on Sunday to their posterity, and just as Queen's College night by the Tenyo Mary. Mr. Corse will eshas turned out students who are now success, tablish an office in Bhanghall in connection in the sky in the direction of Java. ful men in various walks of life, so in the same with the new Trans-Pacific service of the way the teemendous possibilities of even a Osaka Shosen Kalsha, the first steamer of

THE LANGKAT CASE. Priliminary Hearing.

At B. B. M. Supremo Court, Shanghai, on 8th inst., before Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Judge, the case F. L. Marshall v. Mrs. Nater was commenced. Mr. J. C. B. Douglas appeared for the

plaintiff: defendant was represented by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, and Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for Mr. H. J. Such, in support of a motion to set aside a subpospa to his client, on the ground that it was an abuse of the process of the Court. 'In the course of the morning Mr. Such's evidence was taken in open Court, but his Lordship requested that it should not be published at this stage. 🥄 Mr. Maclood said that his application was

supported by an affidavit by Mr. Su h, in which the latter stated that he was served with the subpoens on June 7, and that it had been for two months his intention to leave Shanghai on June 8. He was a director of the Langkat Company, but the documents specified in the writ were not in his possession but in that of the company's agents." He had read the claim. and defence, but knew nothing of the matters alleged, except that the information alleged in paragraph 7 was known to the directors and agents of the company on or about April 10. Continuing. Mr. Macleod said this action was set down for hearing on May 29, and his client was subpostured to appear on that day. The trial was postponed for the convenience of Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, who was defendant's counsel. and who was absent from Shanghai at the time. The day before Mr. Such was to leave Shanghai ha was served with a subpoons ordering him to attend on the the 11th instant. Counsel submitted that it was not a proper thing to scatter subpoones broadcast and keep people in Shanghai just for the convenience of defendant's coun sel. Further, no useful purpose would be served by keeping Mr. Such here, as the documents specified could be produced by other witnesses. Commencing with a small vibration it gradual. His most important point, however, was that Mr. such had read the ple dings, and with all mum. This died away and then there were a respect to Mr Wilkinson, counsel felt justified second series of vibration, slightly stronger. in saving that there was nothing in the defence I These also died away in tremore and nothing that disclosed any ground of action on which Mr. uch could possibly be called as a material witness. It that were the case, and if, as he expected, Mr. 1 ouglas would object at the trial to Mr. Such's evidence, it was absurd, if not entirely unf ir, that Mr Such should be forced to remain in hangbai. Paragraph 7 of the defence, which had been referred to, said in effect, that the contract for the purchase or sale of shares could not be enforced because there was a mistake in the subject matter, in that the directors had certain information which was fraudulently concealed Finally, counsel submitted that it would be unfair to keep Mr. Such in Shanghai, and that if Mr. Wilkinson had been here he would have taken some steps to examine Mr. Such de bene

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Macleud stated that his client was leaving at 11.30 that moreing, and the subporna was served at mid-day the preceding day. Mr. Wilkinson submitted that however

weighty Mr. Macleod's views might be, the Court could not agree with them to such an extent as to say that there was no necessity to call Mr. Such. Counsel submitted that Mr. Such should have mentioned his intention to leave Shanghai to him. If he had done so, his evidence could have been taken de bene ètte He would attach more importance to this application if his friend had brought a certificate from Dr. Macleod stating that Mr. Such had to leave Shanghai, as his health was worse now than it was several weeks ago. Counsel was grateful for the courtesy extended to him during his absence, but he was informed by Mr. McKean that he had tried to meet Mr. Such's convenience,- Mr. Such offered to come and give | at Tanglin there is ample record of a severe his evidence to Mr. McKean, but he had shock. Likewise in Kempong Glam and the not kept his appointment. Mr. Such could eastern part of the town. However the exnot say whether he was in a position to give perience, if a little terrifying, need hardly evidence until he was questioned. Mr. McBain | cause the Municipality any anxiety as to the had left Shanghai, and Mr. Such intended to assessment returns for next year. 'Or as to the leave, so that only one director would be left in | stability of the Fire engine station in Hill-st. the place, and shareholders had received no | which seems built on the principle alleged to notice of who was carrying on business for be in use in Hongkong and other typhoon them. Counsel wished to call Mr. Such on | districts, namely that the walls shall be thicker the point that the directors allowed information | than they are high, so that when overturnedwhich Mrs Nazar as a shareholder should have you get a more lolty house than before. got, to be communicated to others. It o was prepared to put his questions to Mr. Such immediately.

Mr. Such's evidence: was then taken de bene esse, frequent objections to its character being raised by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Mcleod.

AN BARTHQUAKE. UNCOMMON IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore was visited by an earthquake, but so I far as we have learned no damage was done. reports the Free Press of 5th inst.

The general method of appreciation of the quake, was by sleepers being awakened by a A story is told in Japanese papers of an shaking of their bed. Many thought it might scarcely affected clocks at the Time Ball Obincident illustrating the modesty of Admiral To- be someone walking about in their room, but servatory on Mount Faber, reports the Singago, reports the Japan Chronicle. It appears that | the lateness of the hour and the absence of all | pore Free Press of 7th inst. The sidereal clock the bronze statues of the late Admiral Marquis signs of life dispelled that idea. Those who alters o 38 seconds per day and is the standard. Saigo, Admiral Count Kawamura, and Admiral | have been in earthquakes before, notably in | The variations of the solar clock, were day by Japan, immediately appreciated the situation day from June 1st, 0.13 secs; 0.11 secs; 0.12 in the grounds of the Navy Department at | and awaited in some trepidation the develop- | secs; our secs; and our secs. Thus there is ments. Fortunately they were not serious. MANIFESTATIONS.

The general effects were, on persons, a feel- servatory. The clocks can be compared to

None of the instruments at the Observatory at Mount Faber were damaged. The time ball matter, and the statues just erected in Tokyo | there did not drop at noon to-day, but this was the lightning during the thunder storm. The | The length of the line is now about seven this ! time ball at Fort Canning fell correctly.

The shock was felt on vessels in the harbour. | aborigines, four police officers, four voluntains. On Thursday afternoon, the officers of ships and three coolies being killed and three police commented on the peculiar purple colour of officers, two assistants of police and ten voluments the water. They also noticed a strange colour | teers wounded. The loss stittained by the

SOME EXPERIENCES. Many natives left their houses in alarm and | aborigines have now realised the hopelastices. open until daylight

Clocks slopped in some houses. A resident, who was unable to sleep and was reading, says he heard a noise like distant thunder immediately before the quakes. The

first shock made him giddy. A European lady residing in Tanglin is under the impression that she was awakened by an explosion and then felt the two shocks. They also made her glddy. Another resident of Tanglin says he felt alightly sick during the first shock at in his opinion, the first sensation was a success sion of sudden sharp joits. .. Then after a slight. pause, there was a second shock, but the movements were slower and more regular. !! He went out into the garden and found the moon shining brightly but the sky soon became hasy, The dogs were frightened and did not move a when he spoke to them. A visit to the stables showed that the horses were also frightened. They were standing up and came forward timidly.

atmosphere and weather. Up to within a very short time of the quakes, there was no apparent difference in the air. The moon was shining brightly and the night was fine. But immediately the earthquake had subsided the air became hazy and remained so until the thunderstorm of yesterday morning cleared the air. It was noticeably hot yesterday and the day before. The temperature at eight o'clock was 85 deg, and the morning record was also high.

was it an Earthquake?

Some people who slept through the night undisturbed are inclined to pooh-pooh the idea. of an earthquake. There is ample cyldence to show that the shocks did occur. Negative. evidence was given by the Office Tamby who was asked about the gempataush (earth-shake) and said Belum jumpa (Not yet met), but that does not disprove the positive.

The nature of the shock seems to have been two waves, the first of which wakened people. ly increased until the shaking was at a maxifurther happened. This reckoning assumes. I that the earlier shocks were the first that awakened the observer.

FORMER EXPERIENCES.

Singapore and the Malay Peninsula are supposed to be out of the volcanic region included in the long belt that passes from Japan to the Philippines, and thence curves westward through Java and Sumatra." The 'nearest point of the volcanic belt is in the Karimons, 30 miles to the west, where there is an extinct volcano which has long theen quiescent. The geology indicates nothing of volcanic nature, the basal structure being an far as can be seen masses of granite, which form the beds of all the hills and mountains, and so frequently crop up in hills and boulders. _. Still earthquakes are not unknown. There was a tremor in 1852 and another in 1892, but these were possibly only the transmitted effects of seismic disturbances within the volcanic belt. Just as the great explosion and subsequent disturbance following on the great eruption of Krakatas in 1884 was felt distinctly in Malacca and the Straits.

A personal recollection of 1892 is that it was similar to the one which occurred yesterday. The time was nine o'clock in the evening and the house shook violently, the hanging lamp was set a-swinging, and the water in the fixed bath showed a wave of nearly two inches. The shock was then single, and the natural instinct of taking to the open was followed; so any futther shocks might not have been noticed. AREA OF DISTURBANCE.

There seems to have been little disturbance in the Taniong Pagar district, but in the hills

DIRECTION OF VIBRATION CONTROL This is very difficult to determine without instruments. The personal feeling of most persons interviewed was that it was east and west. Those whose beds lay athwart the line were most disturbed. Pictures hung on walls running east and west were more disturbed than others, and almeirahs placed to: face that direction swayed more than those presenting a broader basis to the disturbance. At about a quarter to two yesterday morning | The swinging of the long drip stone was in the direction of west and east, and the general concensus of opinion was that the centre of disturbance was either east on west-water ale

It is interesting to note that the earthquake. of Thursday night (or rather Friday morning) absolutely nothing to show that the earthquake shocks affected the delicate clocks at the Obable effect on the clocks.

As we stated on Saturday, there has been given no instance of disturbance in the Tan-Jong Pager District, and the above observations also show that the Mt Faber range cannot bave. seems to have been the range of hills that runa from Tanglin to the sea, and castward. There south of Grange rd. had the worst of the movement. Also that it was quite severe in the

Aw official telegram reaching the Home De-The clocks in the Police Courts stopped at partment in Tokyo reports that on the 2nd ultimo, after the establishment of the defence line against the Nantoum tribe of aborigines had been completed, a police officer and ten volunteers were murdered and the defence line broken. It was re-established on the noth hilt." The line has been constantly attacked by the aborigines was 26 killed, the mumber of the wonned being unknown. It is winted the

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H.E. Tang Shao-yi.

ARRIVAL IN HUNGKONG. RECEPTION BY HIS COMPATRIOTS.

It may be remembered that, some time ago, His Excellency Tang Shao-yi was sent to the United States by the late Emperor Kwang Hen in the capacity of a special Envoy to roturn thanks to the Government of that country llustrious visitor.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi and suite shortly after their arrival last evening proceeded to Glenealy | Funds. Failing his ability to collect that sum Buildings, formerly occupied by the Germin | by public subscription, H.E. Cheung has pro-Consulate, and which will be used for the impending deliberations in connection with the question of the delimitation of Macao, where the party stayed for the night.

This afternoon," H.E. Tang Shao yi was the guest of honour at a reception held at the Chinese Club by a number of influential Chinese citizens as a mark of the esteem in which His Excellency is held by both Europeans and Chinese. The distinguished party. which numbered about 120, arrived at about 12.30 p.m. and they were excerted upstairs by a sub-committee. Another sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, awaited the arrival of the guests near the hal and conducted them up to the dining-room on arrival. When the hosts and guests had taken their seats, the Caairman rose and said in Chinese: -- Your Excellency and Gentlemen. -1 feel it a great honour to preside at this meeting, and on behalf of the Chinese merchants and gentry present, as well as the members of this Club, I have great pleazure in bidding you a hearty welcome. We welcome Your Excellency not only as one of China's great officials—great in position and nower-but also as one of her most capable and enlightened men of the day. Allawhat you have dond have proved that you are possessed of extensive knowledge and remarkable attainments. Of China's most forward Ministers you rank amongst the topmost. Not only the Chinese, but also Europeans who know you' hold you in high respect. From being a -student-educated abroad,-you-have,-by-sheermerit and personal efforts, risen to your present high position. Chance or outside influence did not play a part in your elevation. I do not propose to take up your valuable time by giving a detailed account of your merits and abilities," which are well known to all of us here. Suffice it to say that since you were entrusted with the management of international affairs, in spite of influences having been brought to bear on your action, you have in every matter of importance, succeeded to do the best towards the uphold log of your country's dignity and the furthering of your nationals' interests. Only men of great capabilities could have achieved this. We serie ously hope that on your return now, having gained wider experience and knowledge from abroad, especially as you have visited more than' ten countries, you will receive from the Chinese Government a more important and responsible appointment, so that you will be able to exercise your talents and work China up to a level with the most powerful nations of the world. This meeting wish Your Excellency long life and prosperity. (Applause.)

H.E. Tang, in replying, said that he was very grateful for what the merchants, his own countrymen, did for him that day. had had their kind hospitality before and he enjoyed it again now. As far as he could recollect, he must say that it was a shame to himself to admit that he had achieved nothing worthy of such eulogy from the Chairman. The weather was hot enough to make him perspire, but Mr. Lau's remarks made things worse. He could feel the sweat trickling down his back. He then referred to his long journey, during which be visited eleven countries. He did-not meet any Chinese until he arrived at Ceylon on his way back. He was very glad to be back to his homeland again. The speaker humorously referred to the present state of trade in Hongkong, which, he hoped, would revive when the cold weather set in. Those present should take the dulness as a temporary rest from hard work. They no doubt needed a holiday in this hot weather. In conclusion, he thanked the meeting heartily for the welcome

extended to him. (Applause). .The gathering was photographed after tea and His Excellency left at about 2 p.m. party re-embarked on the German Mail leaving

for the North at about 4 p.m. It is not certain whether His Excellency will proceed to Peking via Tientsin or by the Han-

kow and Peking Kailway.

THE river steamer purchased by the Chinese Ning Shao Steamship Company from the Foochow Government Dockyard to run on the Nipppo line has arrived at Shanghai and will begin her regular service in a fortnight. The vessel has twelve first-class cabins, forty second class and steerage capacity for 3,000 people.

THE departure of the American Squadron from Yokohama has been postponed. It is stated that the date of sailing has been deferred pending the sitting of a Court-martial on several petty officers and men who have been arrested on charges of stealing gun-fittings which they are alleged to have sold for at least two thousand yen.

FROM the local agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ld., we have received a copy of the Insurance Monttor in which there appears a report of the proceedings at the 47th annual general meeting, held in London iast month. The report is very satisfactory as may be gathered from an editorial comment from which we extract the following remarks :-Prospering in all departments of its extensive business, the Commercial Union Assurance Company experienced last year that comparatively uneventful progress which is usually so favourable to the best interests of unkertakings of the kind. When there is scarcely an incident by which a year can be remembered, then is the time, almost without exception, that an Insurance office does well and strengthens its resources. Apart from the revenues, separately stated, of three life offices taken over, the Company, bas now from its own organisation an anaval premium income nearing four millions sterling ; and there is every reason to anticipate that the prominent and aptly named institution controlled from Corphill will continue to expand and dourish increasingly, able to honour. with pelerity all the contracts entered into by as enterprising management, .

Hongkong University Scheme.

ONE LAKH OF DOLLARS PROMISED.

CHINESE GENTLEMAN INTERVIEWS THE

GOVERNOR.

A correspondent, writing in our columns for the ramission of the Boxer indemnity. After | the other day, made the statement that the fulfilling his mission he proceeded to Europe Governor's University scheme had produced and visited the various courts, both in England | an outcrop of surprises. He enumerated them and the Continent. The Special Envoy em- all, To-day we are able to add yet another to barked on his return journey to China last month. his list. The latest surprise in connection His Excellency arrived in the Colony yesterday | with the now practically assured establishment evening from Europe on board the German of the Hongkong University is the visit Mail. Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. to of H. E. Cheung Pat-sze to, Hongkong H.E. the Governor, proceeded on board the the other day. His Excellency arrived from German liner shortly after arrival and, on Canton with the express purpose of conbehalf of Sir Frederick' Lugard, invited the ferring with His Excellency Sir Frederick distinguished passenger to be a guest at Govern- Lugard on the question of the proposed Uniment House during His Excellency's stay here | versity. So satisfied was the Chinese gentleprior to his departure for Peking. His Excel- man with the information he was able to oblency paid a visit to Government House this | lain from the Governor, as a result of his permorning and was mot by H.E. the Governor, | squal inquiries, that he undertook to Sir Frewho exchanged felicitous remarks with the derick that he would endeavour to raise from among his clausmen the sum of one hundred thousand dollars towards the Endowment mised to make up the deficiency, if any, out of his private purse.

Our Canton correspondent makes reference i his letter published to day to the energy which is being displayed in Canton in the collection of further funds and, incidentally, gives promineace to the fact that H.E. Cheung is exerting himself in the interests of the Governor's pro-

HONGKONG CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS, The collections, up to the 15th inst., by the Chinese sub-committee now amount \$174,700. Individual subscriptions not ack-

nowleaked are as follows!-	.'
Lau Shau Shan Tong\$:	inno
NUDR YUED KICE Hono	
TRUCK TION-CUO	Enn.
Lat I W DUDY as assessment as a second	- E00
LI CAUGE Luch	raa.
r dd WO Piece Goods Shop	500
1 00 UNCODE Micca Goode Shop	500
Cheong Cheung Chi	300
Luca On Company	200
Him Wo Piece Goods Shan	200
Chu Sik-yue	200
CHINA ASSOCIATION'S APPRAIS	

CHINA ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL The appeal issued by the China Association

in London is in the following terms :---PROPOSED UNIVERSITY FOR HONGKONG. The China Association has been invited by the Governor of Hongkong to co-operate in an appeal for subscriptions towards the crea--tion of a University for Hongkong.

A resident in the Colony has generously offered to defray the cost of the necessary buildings (estimated at Mex. \$300,000) provided that the sum of £110,000 required for endowment is forthcoming by December 31st next, The scope of the University will include a Faculty of Medicine, a Faculty of Applied Classics.

The General Committee feel confident that the project will appeal to all who take an interest in the fature of China.

The University would enhance the standing of the Colony, and would prove of inestimable advantage to Chinese, whether resident in the Empire itself, in Hongkong, in the Straits Settlements, or in Indo-China, by providing facilities for the acquisition of Western learning practically at their doors while it is hoped that the training would dispose students to remember sympathetically in after life the associations and teachers connected with their education gained in a British Colony.

Sums totalling £40,000 have already been contributed in this country through Members of the Association and their friends,

A pamphlet containing a Memorandum by Sir Frederick Lugard giving full particulars of the scheme, may be obtained on application to the Acting Secretary to the China Association, 159, Cannon Street, E. C. : and the Hon. Treasurer will be pleased to receive and acknowledge promise of subscriptions sent to him at that address.

C. J. Dungeon, Chairman, China Association.

H. C. WILCOX, Acting Secretary. Commenting on the above, the Birmingham Post of 16th May says :- "It will be seen by our advertising columns that the China Association of London are inviting subscriptions towards the project for the establishment of a university at Hongkong. It is not intended that the university shall in any way be influenced by religious bodies of any denomination whatsoever, the sole aim being to supply a sound secular education. Sums totalling £40,000 have already, been contributed in this country through members of the association and their friends The period for the collection of the sum requir-

ed for the endowment has been extended to

December 31 next."

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. H. N Mody has again very generously extended the time limit for the collection of the £110,000 required for the endowment and equipment funds by another six months. Why this information has been withheld Hongkong when it was published in England just a month ago to the very day remains to be explained. The Colony was labouring under the impression that the \$400,000 or so (not including H.E. Cheung's undertaking for \$100,000) yet remaining to collect must be raised within the next fortnight before Mr. Mody's munificent offer for the building grant could be availed of. Thanks again to that gentleman's further generosity the last third portion of the money need now cause no anxiety, as out of the four lakhs the Governor is already assured of one from the Chinese magnate, while from the merchants and gentry in Canton we have been led to expect another couple of hundred thousand. This leaves a bare one iakn to be subscribed for by the British and foreign Banks and mercantile hongs in Hongkong. It should be a strange commentary on munity did they fail to account among themselves for a comparatively small sum out of the one and a quarter million dollars required.

on H.M.S. Kent, for the trial of those responprimanded." The Nagasaki Press points out that this is a formal and moral sentence only, cents, to defray the charges of the year 1908. the nearest possible approach to an acquittal,

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library

Library. Museum. Non-Chinese 429 Total 685 44. 21558 244

RONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

PROGRAMME OF NEXT SESSION.

The next session of the College of which His Excellency the Governor of the Colony is the patronandthe Hon. Mr. Francis H. May, C.M G., rector, commences on Wednesday, ast Septembegin on Tuesday, 17th August.

The subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination are as follows:--composition, grammar, analysis; with quest of July, tions on the general outlines of English History, and on the general outlines of the goography of Europe and Asia, with special

reference to the geography of China, II. Latin, or classical Chinese, or other B. O. C. classical language. (Grammar, and easy translation from and into English.)

III. Mathematics, comprising :-- (1) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, percentage, square root, and simple interest: (2) algebra, including simple equations and easy quadratic equations; and (3) geometry, including the subject matter of Euclid, Books in II. and III., with easy deductions.

IV. One optional subject: Greek, French German, a modern Chinese dialect, or other modern language. (Grammar, and easy translation from and into English.)

The Oxford Local Examination certificates, Senior and Junior, are accepted as exempting Chungking 1,500 miles up the great Yangtze exempt from examination on subjects passed in the Oxford Local Examinations

The fee of the College is \$120 per annum. Any class in the College may be attended b non-matriculated student, i.e., by one who does not wish to pass a preliminary examination, on payment of a class fee of twenty dollars on account of each such class, for each session of four months' duration; but no class so attend ed will be allowed to count as a part, of the regular medical curriculum of the College.

This is arranged to provide for those intending to qualify as pharmaceutical chemists, or desirous of studying the scientific subjects only, such as physics, chemistry, practical chemistry, and biology.

Candidates for the preliminary examination should enter their names before and August. The calendar of the College and all information regarding it may be obtained on application to the secretary, Dr. J. C. Thomson, at the Tung Wa Hospital, or at the Alice Memorial Hos-

A CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE. CASE AT THE MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court, last Wednesday, an inquiry was held by Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., \$3 (Mex.) each. Where in any other part of the Assistant Harbour Master, into the circumstances respecting the charge of negligence in I shall never lorget, after having passed the performance of their duties on the 13th inst. against Fung Yau and Ching Su, master and engineer of the steam-launch 5 K, preferred by Mr. Thomas Neave, Superintending Engineer the perishing cold, and the eternal smell of of the Hongkong and Whampon Dock Co., Ld. fried cabbage in my nostrils, the five o'clock

the Harbour Master and bearing the date who are doing missionary work at Kweifu. The 14th inst. stated that on the previous night, China Inland Mission makes a sule that their Science (Engineering, &c.), and later a Degree the launch 5 K took some gear off to the s.s. preachers and teachers must live right in the Palermo for men working on the rudder. In heart of the Chinese quarter, so it can be going alongside, the coxswain states that the imagined how repellant this is to people of reengineers were too slow in going astern. The fined tastes. The Platts and Miss Clarke were launch collided with the spar that supported the staging, broke the spar and precipitated the costume with two fine little sons who men and tools into the water. Two of the handed the cake round, That tea and workmen were injured, one slightly, and the other is reported to have sustained a broken and the Chief Engineer Foreman of the s.s. where he lives on half that amount. Mrs. Palermo were on the staging at the time Platt'smiled broadly when I said, 'I suppose and by clinking to the rudder gudgeons, you won't stay at this life long cut off from all escaped being thrown into the harbour, Mr. Ford went on board the 5 K as soon after the like Kwel-fu." accident as he could and found that there was only 90 lbs, of steam registered on the guage, years' time we may take a holiday. Our work is and that there was no engineer on board; the so engrossing that we don't think of our exile." engines had been worked by the fireman. The launch_had been_told_off_the_night_before as. the duty launch and the engineer had no right to be ashore. The coxswain of this launch had an accident to the stern of the boat only a few days and.

Mr. F. Ford, Foreman Engineer, Dock Co. stated that on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, Chinese would be horrified;" so I shook hands has been met. he was working on a stage over the stem of the s.s. Palermo, when the No. 5 Dock launch coming back from the Dock with reliefs ran into the stage he was on, thereby throwing the people working thereon into the water with all their tools. One fitter was badly hurt and was

the man being unable to work, stated that at 7.30 p.m. on the 13th inst. he was going from the Dock to the s.s. Palermo, When near the steamer, he rang the engineroom bell to go astern but the engines still went ahead and he ran into a stage over the stern. He then went down into the engineroom but there was no engineer there and a

fireman only in charge of the engines. The engineer's statement was to the effect that on Sunday night, he was absent from his launch on account of his wife being sick. He left the launch at about 7.30 p.m. He did not inform the coxswain of his absence. He only old the fireman.

The finding of the Court was to the effect that the accident was caused through the engineer being absent from his place of duty and leaving the engine-room in charge of the firemanwithout informing the coxtwain and being properly relieved, for which, his certificate was ordered to be suspended for three months. coxswain of the launch was also found guilty of carelessness and leaving the wharf without sening that he had a proper crew, and so causing ! what might have been a very serious accident. His certificate was therefore ordered to be suspended for two months.

Six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks was imposed on a ricksha coolie who on the rith instant attempted to assault a European sergeant with intent to rob.

"HAPPy Retreat" was the scene of an impromptu melés on Saturday afternoon last, when a watchman with puzilistic tendencies assaulted two ricksha coolies over some contentious the Bitish and foreign sections of the com- point and then proceeded to freat a Chinese lukong who tried to intervene to a similar reception. The rowdy one was on Monday fined Sio and Sio respectively at the Magistracy.

THE Naval Court-martial sitting at Nagasaki assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance sible for the mishap to the destroyer Fame, passed by the Legislative Council;-An Ordi-

> THE British s.s. Glenogie, Captain W. H. Paddio. which arrived in port last Tuesday morning from

HONGKONG WAZER POLO SHIELD COMPETIZION.

At a meeting held at the Victoria Recreation Club last Tuesday afternoon the drawing of the first round of the above competition took place. Those present were representatives of the V. R. C. Corinthian Yacht Club, Lusitano Recreation Club, B. O. C., Royal Engineers ber, 19:9. The preliminary examination will Buffs, 88th. Coy. R. G. A., 87th Coy. R. G. A., and 81rd Coy. R. G. A.

There were altogether nine teams entered one more than last year, and the first round of I. English, including reading, dictation, the Competition will be played before the 10th

The fixtures for the 1st Round are as follows :--Lusitano Recreation Club vs. 83rd Coy. R.G.A. 87th Coy. R. G. A. vs. Huffs. 88th Coy, R. G. A. vs. V. R. C. .vs. O.Y. Q. Royal Engineers bye,

BRITISH TYPES IN CHINA.

It has always been my idea when in China to get away from the great sea-port towns like Hongkong and Shanghai and note how the Briton conducts himself in what is termed "real China," where steam, and electricity have not as yet made life civilised. But "civilisation" is to be found right in the heart of China. For instance I bought Crosse and Blackwell's pickles and Capstan Navy Cut at from Shanghai. At Chungking you will also find the British Consul training his polo ponies to beat the German Naval officers, the forces meeting on a sand-spit of the Yangtze to fight it out. True there are no motor-cars after Hankow and only one at the latter city, but Hankow has rikishas and telephones and iced stenghas. Having lived for thirty days in sampan of large size, on the Yangize and traversed 1,000 miles of the great river I had plenty of time to study mankind. To meet anyone who spoke English, gave you a tiffin, or a good cigar was a treat beyond words. The fare was curry and rice for breakfast, tiffin and d.nner and mightily tough chickens they were, still it was a case of eat or starve and I chose the latter. The most palatial steamers run between Shanghai and Ichang a distance of 1,000 miles; then you say good-bye to all luxury. "From a palace to a prison" is not much of an exaggeration. The sampan was leaky, draughty and overrun with rats! There were seight of a crew who slept, ate and smoked on a space about 10 feet square. Their food was fried cabbage and rice and on this diet they walked like mountain-goats 20 miles a day overhauling the craft through the famous Yangize rapids. Wonderful men I Never a complaint, and their remuneration from Ichang to Chungking, a distance of 450 miles, which took 20 days, was world could you find labour so cheap?

a week in the boat with the rain coming through the roof occasionally; not having taken my clothes off at night on account of A letter from Mr. Neave addressed to tea I had with the Rev. Mr. Platt and his wife seated at five o'clock tea dressed in Chinese cake was magnificent. Mr. Platt was one in a merchant's office in Melbourne and gave Mr. Ford (Harbour Engineer Foreman) up an income of £300 a year to go to China that makes life worth living, you cannot really

Let Oh why do you say that? Perhaps in ten Miss Clarke is quite a bright-faced pretty Roglish-girl-and-walks through the lanes and by-ways of Kweifu in her Chinese costume making converts. I met her in one of these rambles and put out my hand to take

"Please don't. I musn't shake hands, the with myself. Poor girl," I thought, literally, buried alive

at Kweifu in the cause of Christianity. The Belgian and French orders never leave China. When once they come out they remain and only permanent incapacity is sufficient now being attended by the Tung Wa Hospital, excuse to allow them to return to Europe. The photograph I have of one Fung Yan, coxswain of the No. 5 Dock launch, missionaries at Ichang who lies in bi coffin with both arms cut off, both feet, and his skull bashed in, tells its own story of what a missionary may incur. This poor padre was done to death by an infuriated father whose sor, it was said, had been whipped by the priest. Once a Chinaman's blood is up he is a fiend incarnate.

At every turn almost on the Yangize you meet missionaries of various orders. Though the life is hard and monotonous they are not in any way deprived of luxory. The China Inland Mission is exceptionally good in this respect, not forgetting, of course, that the C. I. M. is a very rich concern.

The type of Consul one meets in the interior of China doesn't complain of over-work. Ho, as a rule, is surrounded with home comforts. Good wine, cigars, lawn tennis and fox terriers. give that touch to an Englishman's home that we all admire. He yawns and of course wishes himself back in Piccadilly. At Inncheon at the British Consulate with Mr. Little, at Ichang, I could have imagined myself in London so far as comfort is concerned and in many respects a great deal more luxury. At the ichang Club, in a room for reading and one for billiards the whole British colony assembles. The shipping boss and clerk are having stengahs, the customs officials are having 100 up, the doctor, the consul and all the rest are doing in this remote city of China just as they would in any civilised city. Yet look out of the door! There is a Chinese criminal not far off with his chin at an angle of 45 degrees protruding from the top of a cage and he can't lower it. There is another in the stocks. There is a naked beggar lying in the midst of frightfal filth and squalor. Yes, you are in China and the picture without is in strange contrast to the comfortable British Club within. Truly the Englishman is the embodiment of apathy. It is said that two Englishmen meeting His Excellency the Governor has given his each other on the rules of Messina the morning after the 'quake nodded nonchalantly and one said I wonder, old chap, if we can get a drink His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, reclamation of certain portions of the Crown anywhere." At Chungking executions take moder instructions received from the Secretary foreshore and sea bed situate in Hunghom was concluded on the 74th ultime when nance to authorize the appropriation of a supthousand two hundred dollars and thirty-four China is still China, but I har looking at exe- in succession to Dr. G. H. Bateson Wright, re- place.

H. M. M. in Singapore Free Press

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING MAY 21, 1909.

The Chairman and Directors, Raub Australian Gold Mining Coy., Ltd , Singapore. Gentlemen,-I herewith beg to hand you my report on your mining and milling operations.

The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay returns of prospecting work shows a total of 1,011ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 52ft. sinking, 207ft driving 623ft. cross-cutting and 129ft. of prospecting work as against a total of 866ft, for the previous four weeks.

Bukit Koman,-540st. Level, Drive North on Main Lode -This has been driven raft The lode averages 54in. wide but low in value. Drive South at 90ft. in Crosscut.-To this has been added 7ft., making a total of 107ft. The lode 47in, wide, gives an average value of

Drive South at 121st. in Crosscut. - Here talk has been driven, bringing the total to 145ft. The end carries mixed matter about 18in, wide of very low grade. 440ft. Level, Drive South.-This has been

extended 10ft., making a total of 564ft. The lode 50in, wide, averages 16dwt, per ton. Drive North.-This has been taken from 241ft. to 262ft. The lode averages 22in, in width and radwt. in value. Better ore is expected

as the drive proceeds, Drive North No. 1 Winze,-This has been sunk 16ft., making the total depth 68ft. The portion of the lode in sight is the full width of the winze, 48in, and worth thdwt.

has been advanced toft, making a total 123ft. The lode boin, wide, gives 3dwt. 340ft. Level, Drive South.-A small winze has been sunk 13ft. to connect with stope from

The crosscut west opposite the shaft has been extended 12ft, making a total of 654ft. Crosscutting for Stope-filling,-408ft. 168in, wide and worth 12dwt.

Above the 340 level, 2 stopes. Lode 191in. wide and worth Idwt. Above the 240 level I stope, Lode IIzin wide and worth 8dwt.

165ft. Level, Drive South.-To this has been added 22ft., making a total of 1,052ft The lode Soin, wide, gives 31 dwt in value. No. I Winze. - This has been sunk 23(t. making total depth 32ft. The lode in sight is 44in, wide and worth 20dwt. . Branch from Stope .- The drives on this have

a total of 38ft. These are now idle as the lode is too narrow and low in value. -- 16oft-Level-Drive-North -- To this has been added 12ft., making the total 82ft. The lode sain. wide, gives 5dwt, per ton.

lengthened 3ft. to the north and south, making

A drive has been started on a second branch and taken oft. Crosscutting for Stope-filling,-169ft. Stopes-Above the tooft, level, a stopes, Lode 73in, wide and worth 8dwt.

ANDERSON SHAFT. 260st. Level, Main Crosscut West.-This has been extended 24ft., making a total of 84ft. the first twelve months on over one million;

Drive North on Main Lode.—To this has been added 24ft., making a total of 32ft. During the month the drive passed through a disorganised piece of ground. It is again in settled ground and carries a fine body of ore. For the month it averaged 73in, in width and 81dwt. in value.

Prospecting on some mixed matter met in the crosscut further to the west has not resulted in anything new. The drive to the south on the main lode wil

be started during the coming month, BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Level, Drive South.-This has been driven 29ft., making a total of 45fft. south of shaft. The lode soin. wide, averages 7dwt .. Drive North from Crosscut East.-This has been' taken from 24ft, to 56ft, on a lode 45in. wide and worth 7dwt.

No. 2 Level, Crosscut East.—Here roft, has been added, making a total of 26ft. No change Stopes.-Above the No. 1 level, 2 stopes. Lode Skin. wide and worth 71 lwt. On surface and underground 139ft, of prospecting work

has been Mone. GENERAL. "At Anderson shalt the new head gear is almost completed:

At Bukit Koman the shaft has been fitted with new dividers and skip roads from the 440 From the Wilfley tables 43.6 tons of concen-

trates have been recovered, worth 1,23 ozs, The 12 weeks clean up of the Cyanide works has given 91 ozs. of gold from treating 193. tons of concentrates, and sands, equalling a recovery of 9.53 dwt. per ton treated and 80 %

extraction. The Milling sheet accompanies this. BUKIT KOMAN.

Ore Crushed: Koman

40 Stamps; ran 28 days less 1 5 days for clean up and repairs. Huntington Mill ran 28 days less 375 days for clean up and repairs to supply pump which which has been fitted with new vane.

2,321 tons.

General Manager.

1,564 ,, |Total 3,885 tons. Amalgam Collected 3,215,000 oz. producing Retorted Gold 1,104.000 ., ` Smelted Gold 1,092,575 ... Average yield per ton 👑 5.62 dwt. ,, value of tailings .52 ,,

BUKIT MALACCA. No. I Mill ran 24% days (crushing 318 tons of Mine ore and 1,776 Ltons Spriace ore. Total crushed 2,004 tons. Amalgam Collected

356.00 ozs. producing Retorted Gold 111.00 Smelted Gold Average yield per ton .1.05 dwt, Total .- Tons crushed · 5,979.000 · Amalgam 3,571,000 DZS. Smelted Gold 1,202,575 Average Fineness. 919.707 Yield per ton 4.03 dwt. W. H. MARTIN,

Dealy to be headmaster of the Queen's College | date such reclamation as has heretofore taken tired on pension, with effect from the 7th April.

and Museum for the week ending the 13th | Singapore with 1,493 Chinese in the steerage, LAST Sunday morning, St. Peter's Church was quartermaster of the division at Manila that The Vin. residing at 135, Queen's Road West, reports that between Horsburg Lighthouse and the scene of a small robbery. It appears that the launch Harrisburg, which struck on a reef on went out last Sunday for a bath on the beach. Singapore, the vessel rescued the crew (six) an 18-year-old youth entered the place of wor- the east coast of Bamar a few days ago, is a total near the Bay View Police Station. The student of a Chinese shipwrecked junk and brought ship unobserved and walked away with some loss, She was used as a supply ship between entered the water, and getting out of his depth. them over to Hongkong. The steamer on pitces of clothing belonging to the Rev. C. A. Borongan and Camp. Hayt. As the former was indrowned before his companions could I sary to send another launch in her place.

THE RAT PROBLEM

Under the above title we have received from the publishers a copy of a new work written by Mr. W. R. Boelter. The work has been written. chiefly with the view of accelerating the introduction, and passing by Parliament of a Rat Law, on the lines of the Danish Rat Law, which, it is claimed, will mean for the British Empire. the saving from needless destruction of mills ions of pounds worth of property and of unfold human life. The author would appear to have so far succeeded in his object, according to the

following from a recent home exchange!-Bir Charles McLaren, supported by Bir John Brunner, Mr. Munros Ferguson, Mr. Hay, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Mr. Warner, has introduced a measure, which, according to the memorandum, is founded on similar lines, to legislation now in force in Denmark, Hongkong, Burms, and other States, and which has for its object to prevent the vast destruction of foodstuffs and other property caused by rate. amounting to many millions of pounds sterling

The indictment against the rodent, la certainly a formidable one. .. There is no animal more widely known or more persistently hunted down, than the brown rat, also called the Hanoverian rat. Nothing is safe from their sharp teeth. They find their way overywhere-no door is shut to them; they burrow and gnaw through almost any obstacles, not excepting bricks, lead," zinc and stone. Wherever man is found there also will the rate be found devouring and spoiling food and gnawing and destroying material.

Regarding the term Hanoverian Ratu according to such a high authority as Waterton 340ft, Level, Drive South from Stope. - This in his Natural History, there is some Justification in the name, in that the animal appears to have reached England about the year 1728, and in some parts of the country, tradition still firmly maintains, that the insatiate and mischievous brute did accompany the 'House of Hanover' in its emigration from Germany to England.

The instances given by the author of damage Stopes,-Above the 440 level, 2 stopes. Lode | done annually by the rodent may be said to be: little short of appalling. From Managers of Public Libraries to silk merchants, brewers, com dealers, farmers, gamekeepers, etc., all alike have the same tale of wee to relate. The number of rate in the British lales is calculated. at 40,000,000, but this is considered to be very. much underestimated, likewise the annual amount of damage done, which is given as £15,000,000, but which, according to the Secretary of an important agricultural society, hewould put the loss to farmers alone, at one million pounds per day.

The author dwells in high praise of Zuschlag of Copenhagan whom he describes as the first man to realize the full extent of the danger threatening mankind from the presence of innumerable fats. He further pointed out to his countrymen the awful waste of wealth, food and material, and also did not cease to impress on the Danish people, the fact that the rat is the principal agent in the dissemination of both bubonic plague and the dreaded trichinosis. At a result of his agitation a new era of the fight of man against the rodent set in, in Denmark; the Rat Law was passed and the Department is now in as daily regular working order as that of the Post Office; premiums being paid during Nothing farther has been met and this work is rats. Many Acts for the destruction of the vermin have been passed in British Colonies, regarding which, the author remarks, " In the Rat Ordinance of Hongkong we reach a higher: level, the sole object of the Ordinance being to minimise the danger, epidemiology having, proved to the world that it must look to the rat as the chief factor in the spread of the bubonic plague."

The fecundity of the rat is stated to be enormous, litters being seldom less than eight. and sometimes as high as twenty in number, it being estimated that the progeny resulting from a single pair of rats and their descendants alone, being in twelve months no less than 880. The rat has on some occasions been resorted to as an article of food, of which the following two instances may be cited:

'Various reformers have suggested that rats should be used as articles of food. In support of this idea it is usually stated that these creatures are thus used in Chins, being split in halves, and cooked as titbits for the delicate. The scavengers of Paris consider that a fricassed rat makes an excellent relish; and during the siege of the city a ragout of rats fetched a good round sum. There is no consistency as Dr. Wynter Blyth-thinks, in eating rabbits, and refusing rats, in enjoying a reptile like the turtle, but shuddering at froge,

Recently an eminent Chinese authority has strongly advocated the use of rate as foot preserving or restoring the bair. He writes thus on the subject. 'What the carrot is to a horse's' coat the rat is to the human bair. Every horse. man knows that a regimen of carrots will make his stud as smooth and lustrous as velvet : and the Chinese, especially the women, know that rats used as food stop the falling out of hair, and make the locks soft, silky and beautiful."

The various means for the extermination of the vermin are discussed by the author who strongly decries and points out the dangers of using poisons. Notwithstanding the immense shipments of cats recently imported by the Japanese, the writer would appear to bave but little faith in 'puss,' according to the following :---"Unfortunately good ratters are very rare. As

for the cat, the great majority of these have evidently found, from years of being petted, that it is better to be waited upon than help themselves to a rat or a mouse. More than once. I have seen a full-grown cat deliberately decline battle with a rat and walk away, so much have the blessings of a luxurious civilization, as represented by the cats meat man and the morning milk, tended to make sluggerds and cowards of the descendants of those whose courage and industry in killing sats, procured for them among the ancient Egyptians, the attribute of sacredness."

It is to be hoped that the author will soon have the satisfaction of seeing an English Rat Law become a reality. It may further be mentioned. that this book is well printed on plate paper, contains seventy-five illustrations excellently. executed by the photogravure process and is published, at the low price of two shillings and sixpence, by Messrs, John Bale, Sons and Danjelsson, Ltd., London,-Perak Pioneer.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 2 1909, entitled an.

ANOTHER life has been lost in the water mear countered moderate 8.W. montoon and tale Thompson, Three months hard labour was a station is to be abandoned it will not be neces- render any assistance. His body was recovered some hours later, and sent to the morrowy,

CHEAP TRIPS TO EUROPE. "SEQUIRA" INAUGURATES NEW SERVICE FROM CHINA TO FOUTHAMPTON,

At the invitation of Captain Hayes, the master of the steamship security, one of the vessels belonging to the Shire line, a number of gentlemen representing the shipping companies of Hongkong and the press attended an informal reception which was given on board the ship last Monday afternoon. The function was intended to celebrate the inauguration of new cheap passanger service between the Far East and the United Kingdom, Among those present were representatives of the local agents of the Shire line (Messrs, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), Messrs. E. F. Aucott & W.A. Fleming, Mr.H.G. White of Suter, Hartwann & Rathjens, A.O. Lang, of Gibb, Livingstone & Co., Mr. Da pleis, solicitor, and several others. The party was conveyed by special launch to the Seguira and under the guidence of Captain Hayes made a round of inspection of the vessel, in two words the scheme of the new service may be The Seguira is one of the R.M.S.P. fleet which trades to the River Plate and the West Indies. That company in conjunction with the Spire line have entered into a mutual arrangement to provide what may be described as an experiment in the way of intermediate passages at rates which will appeal to those who do not care to buy a first. class ticket on the premier mail boats. Only a limited number of passengers can be taken, about fifty cabins being available, and it is believed that the venture will meet the approval of a considerable section of the community. We certainly think it is bound to succeed. If the initial voyages indicate that there is really a demand for a first-class passage from Hongkong to London at a cos of £35 then the amalgamated firms will build special and larger vessels to cope with the trade. The passenger accommodation is situated amidships and most of the cabins are on the main deck-unless our nautical knowledge is at fault. They are roomy and comfortable, fitted with all the usual appurtenances, including electric fans, and several have bathrooms, etc., attached. The dining-saloon is a cosy apartment of ample size to accommodate a good deal more than fifty passengers and there is the customary piano and library. There is also smoking room of considerable dimensions, with the inevitable bar at band. Altogether, the provision offered passengers is entirely satisfactory and, as they say, a bargain at the price. Tes and other suitable refreshments were handed round.

Mr. Aucott in a short felicitous speech congratulated Captain Hayes on his command, referred to the favourable prospects of the new service, and generally bespoke success for the

Captain Hayes, in responding, expressed his conviction that the experiment was bound to succeed, seeing that everything would be done for the comfort and pleasure of those who travelled by his ship and he expected to find that before his return from Yokohama some nix weeks hence every cabin would be booked in advance.

On the promenade deck, a long and breezy walk, the company lounged for some time, learning that the vessel was fitted with refrigerating apparatus-although no suggestion is made that she is going into the frozen pork business-and has electric light throughout. Certainly it is to be hoped that the service Inaugurated by the Sequira will be fully patronised, for it meets a common demand. All passengers will be on an equal footing and all will enjoy the same privileges. The Seguira is a vessel of some 5,000 tons.

> H. B. WU TING-FANG AS. A .SCHOOL VISITOR.

Chicago, May 9. United States, has accepted the presidency of he should not be struck off-the Rolls. the Chinese school of Chicago, according to an announcement made to-day. The school isone of a series started under the auspices of the Imparial Chinese Government. Courses in Chinese literature, domestic science, Chinese and International law, and in the customs and

In age from 6 to 30 years already enrolled. TALKS TO COLLEGE GIRLS.

given. There are thirty-two-students ranging

Chicago, May 8. Wu Ting-lang, the Chinese Minister to this. republic, was palpably embarrassed this afternoon and lacked his usual ready flow of language. He explained it by saying that he was not accustomed to addressing an audience made up especially of women, particularly college women. The couple of hundred Wellesley alumnæ who had gathered for their annual banquet on the ninth floor banquet hall of the Auditorium did not seem to notice it, though, and they applauded him heartily.

None of the other speakers aroused so much enthuslasm as Minister Wu. He began by apologizing for his embarrassment, following it up by a confession of a change of mental attitude toward women since his residence in the United States, and concluded by saying that all women should be educated—if possible they should receive college education. He told of the condition of women in China and intimated that while it is desirable for Chinese to learn all good lessons possible from Western nations he would not have them imbibs any of our vices.

> A CHINAMAN'S SUICIDE. BODY FOUND IN PECULIAR POSITION

AT STANLEY.

unknown Chinaman, whose age appears to be ab initio. between thirty and thirty-five years was found suspended from a branch of a tree by a piece of rope, one end of which was knotted round guilty of a charge, that does mot prevent the his neck.

to No. 2 Police Station from where it in this case was a man in Canton-the manawas sent to the morgue for burial. The glog partner of a very influential firm. This man the charges against him. body was sighted from the roadside, and might be able to attend a civil case, but would, Continuing, b'r. Potter stated that during the to the office and retaining the balance for himwas in a most peculiar position. It was hang probably, not like to be associated in a criminal continuance of an action the defendant bor- self; that this was done usually in Police Court ing from a slender branch to which the other matter. It was not found that the defendant rowed various sums of money from Wong Hui cases, or cases in which clients paid money to end of the rope was tied. The branch could had been guilty of embezzlement. What was Tong, amounting in all to \$750; that at the bim direct in cash. Mr. Hastings also said that not hold the weight and was practically snap- | to be proved was misconduct. And the reason ped, while the man's knees were a few inches for sending the matter to a Master was that in from the ground. The man, who was partially the event it was proved that he was not guilty distobed, had no doubt climbed the tree and, bls good name and fame would not suffer.

having adjusted the rope, jumped off. . . Apparently when the rope began to tighten in accordance with the old procedure. he repented of his deed, for there were evident signs of a struggle. The surfaced roots of the trees were entwined round his neck, his right by one judge or by the Full Court. wrist was deeply cut, it is stated, due no doubt that this does not call in the assistance of a \$10,882 was due to Mr. wong a to the desperate attempts made by the man to raise himself to such a position as to release the .. Mr. Potter-No. cord. There were also abrasions on the mack where the slander cord had cut into the skin was not a criminal charge. that the man was in such a condition after the jury, was the fit person to decide whether the Mr. Calthrop-I would ask my friend to drop as to be unable to raise himself to his (set. officer was a fit person or not. Where a solly denial of the charges, which would mean that the could not keep him in employment. The manufacture of the Court the Co

Solicitor's Conduct Questioned.

ACTION FOR DISBARMENT.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Considerable interest was manifested in the Supreme Court, to-day, when a case, happily so seldom heard in Hongkong, came on for hearing before the Full Court (comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz). The matter at issue was that in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon. solicitor, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, was called upon to show cause why he should not be struck off the Rolls for alleged misconduct.

Mr. E. Potter, with whom was Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings; while Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, of Messrs, Ewens and Harston, represented the respondent.

The respondent, looking somewhat pale, was present during the proceedings. He was seated at the left hand and of the table, and followed Mr. Potter's argument with apparent interest. He now and again conversed with a brother solicitor, who accompanied him into Court. There were also a number of legal luminaries, and a low spectators in attendance.

When the Court started shortly before eleven o'clock, Mr. Potter (for Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) addressed the Court at some length, 'llis address was dotted here and there with the citing of authorities on similar subjects. Coursel stated that this was a motion the Rolls. He thought it was better at the outset of this matter if he dealt with the Court's jurisdiction to a matter of this kind. Mr. Potter thought that he could make it clear if he dealt with the old and new procedure of England—the old procedure before the passing of the Bolicitor's Act of 1888-and by the new procedure he meant that now in vogue. A motion made to the high Court, an affidavit was put in by the plaintiff in the matter, but that affidavit contained anything of a criminal nature, the Court in all fairness to the defendant would not compel him to answer that affidavit by another. The reason was obvious. The Court never made an order calling charge. upon the defendant to answer an affidavit which would incriminate himself. If he filed an affidavit and a prima fucie charge made out the Court referred the whole matter to a Master. The Master would hear the evidence of both sides, hear Counsel on both sides, re--port-his finding on the evidence to the High Court, and the High Court acted accordingly -that is to say, that if on the finding of the Mester it was found that the solicitor should be struck off the Rolls, it was done. If it was recommended that the solicitor should be suspended, it was done. That was the old procedure, which applied here—the old common law

Hongkong their Lordships could fulfil the functions of a Master. The Chief Justice referred to the Registrar. Mr. Potter stated that the Registrar was not on the same footing as a Master. There were lots of things a Master could do, which the

procedure. The only difference was that in

Registrar could not. The Chief Justice-The Master takes sum:

Mr. Potter answered in the affirmative, and continued to remark that the Court should refor this matter for report, and the Court should decide what was to be done, or on the other

hand the Court should hear the case now. Counsel cited a long chain of authorities on the subject of disbarring a solicitor. There was no suggestion, he pursued, that the case should go to a criminal jury-all that was Wu-Ting-lang, Chinese Minister to the needed was that the defendant show cause why

And having shown their Lordships what the procedure was, Mr. Potter observed that their Lordships' jurisdiction was-disciplinary, and not criminal. In other words, a solicitor being an officer of the honourable Court, the duty of the Court was to decide whether habits of Chinese in their own country will be that person was a fit and proper person to continue as an officer of the Court. It was not the duty of the Court to find whether he had committed a criminal offence. The question to be decided was:, " is he a fit and proper person to be an officer of the Court?" Their Lordships' duty was to see that no one who was not a fit and proper person should be an officer of the Court and he was responsible to the Court for his conduct. Once again Mr. Potter called

attention to the fact that the proceedings were not criminal, but disciplinary. The Chief Justice referred to the question as to whether the proceedings were disciplinary or-criminal. If the former the sppeal was not taken away. They were not asked to find the defendant guilty in criminal. How could they say, then, that a solicitor was not a fit and proper person to continue on the Rolls if he

was not charged with embezzlement? Mr. Potter's reply was that there was, practically, not one case in which the Court had

refused to act." · The Chief Justice-1 don't say that the cases you have cited was not necessary for the foundation of your argument.

Mr. Potter-That was the reason why stated it first. If the Court sent the case to a criminal juty, he went on, the matter would have to return to their Lordships again to decide whether the man was a fit and proper person for the Court. Counsel then proceeded lo show that there were cases where a solicitor i has been found guilty by a jury of misconduct, his name has been struck off the Rolls, and in A most remarkable case of suicide was dis- another case where he was not disbarred—the covered on the hillside at Stanley, near No 4 Court refusing to do so. A jury's verdict was

> civil servants. If a jury find a civil servant not Governor from dismissing him.

The body was discovered by an Indian Mr. Potter agreed with the statement, and three. man, who had it cut down and taken proceeded to say that the one important witness Counsel proposed that the case should be tried

> The Chief Justice-By hearing witnesses? Mr. Potter-Yes. The case should be heard The Chief Justice-Does it not follow then

The Chief Justice-But you did not say it Mr. Potter said that the Court, and not a Toolibu the must have committed the deed a not. There was no suggestion of a juty.) There has been suggestion of a juty.) There has been suggestion of a juty. was no way of getting out of these decided | ed some time in July, 1938,

cases, and it was the duty of the Court to hear such cases, whether a criminal offence had been imputed exhibit the man or no.

Mr. Calthrop (for the defence) stated that this case had been brought by a private capacity. and not by an independent person, as for instance-the Incorporated Law Society. Counsel quoted a similar case heard lu the Privi Council, and went on to say that the case should be brought by an independent person-such as the Attorney-General of the Colony, and not by the aggrisved party.

The Chief Justice-There is nothing to prevent a private person from applying for a solicitor's name to be struck off the Rolls? Mr. Calthrop agreed. He said that there should, however, be Counsel representing the Incorporated Law Society, and the proceedings should not be taken by the aggriceed party. The question is whether this case ought to be tried in that Court. The only case that could be dealt with was when the solicitor had been before the Criminal Court, and secondly, the case in which a solicitor was called show cause why his name should not be struck off the Rolls, and he had admitted the offence, or he had neglected to show cause. The same principle held good now although the procedure was different. .. Council here went into authorities, and the

Court adjourned for tiffin. When the Court resumed after the tiffin adjournment, Mr. Celthrop continued with his argument. He said that if there was no ad-I mission of the offence, then the question must go before a jury. It was then clear, and of good reason, for their Lordships to send the case to a jury. They could not go on with the case until the man had been charged with a felony first. It was a case, he reiterated, to go before a jury, and should not be left to be tried on affi-I davits. Mr. Calthrop submitted finally that a brought against the defendant calling upon him jury, should try the case—in all fairness to the to show cause why he should not be struck off desendant. Their Lordships should send the edt the firm by the desendant and the firm case to a jury.

with previous cases at great length. Mr. Justice Comperts said that he had only . The defendant was engaged by an Indian had a cursory glauce at the affidavits, but he could not find anything criminal in them. The charge alleged against the defendant was | Messrs. Hastings, and Hastings, costs in the that of, botrowing money from a client during sum of \$40. Only \$30 of this sum the defendthe progress of an action.

Mr. Potter replied that there was nothing against the defendant; but if misconduct could be proved the Court was justified in striking Hastings and Hastings. The defendant, be him off the Rolls. That was the reason for a said; came to this Colony some time in Octo-Master. The defendant did not admit the ber, 1904, and joined the firm as an assistant

The Chief Justice, after reviewing the authorities, held that the case should be tried in the Supreme Court, in the absence of a Master. The Puisne Judge-I agree with the Chief Mr. Calthrop asked when the case was to be

The Chief Justice-To-morrow morning. Mr Calthrop-Will it be taken in the ordinary way, by the calling of witnesses? The Chief Justice-Yes.

Mr. Calthrop asked whether there would be a partnership in the business: i jury summoned. The reply was in the negative.

The Court was then adjourned until to-morrow marning at 10.30 o'clock. isth inst. . .. The Supreme Court was comfortably filled

with spectators this morning when the interlocutory proceedings were taken, in which Mr Clive Fletcher Dixon, solicitor, late of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, was called upon to show cause why his name should not be struck off the Rolls of the Supreme Court for alleged misconduct.

The visitors numbered some forly persons. including many Chinese gentlemen, officers of the Hongkong Police Force, and many civilians, him. who followed the case with considerable interest. The defendant entered the court-room. accompanied by his lawyers and his brothersolicitor a few minutes before the Court sat.

and took up the same position at the left hand end of the table as he occupied yesterday. He -appeared more cheerful to-day, and chaited LEGIA MILD DIE IBMACIE.

Justice Gompertz, arrived in Court shortly after Potter was instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, | costs to be sent to clients, of Messis. Wilkinson and Grist. Counsel went into the alleged facts of the an important date in this matter. On that day

case at great length. / He opened his address Mr. John Hastings had a conversation with two by saying that the application was on behalf of of his interpreters, and by reason of that conhis capacity as a solicitor.

Mr. Justica Gompertz-Gross misconduct? Mr. Potter-Yes.

gest that my friend specifically formulate the charges against my client. I understand there | Mesars. Hastings and Hastings, said Counsel. are three charges of emberrlement.

Mr. Potter-I will come to them presently. The Chief Justice-Put them in the best

knowthecharges Messrs. Hastings and Hastings | ported by Wong Hui Tong, who is an inde-Mr. Potter-There are three charges, but before coming to them I want to give a sketch

of Mr. Dixon's connection with the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. Mr. Calthrop-I want to know the charges

them presently.

Counsel opened his case. He stated that a witness, one Wong Hui Tong, of Canton, would- ton; Wan Hi resides in Hongkong, and Gulab prove to the Court that on the 23rd July, 1908, he paid the sum of \$500 to Mr. Dixon for costs. bridge, last Sunday morning. The body of an not to be relied on. The case must be tried That sum was never credited to Mesars. Hastings and Hastings, nor did the firm receive It might be stated here that at that interview

Mr. Calthron-We want the three charges.

professional existence. And we want to know | been in the habit of secciving monies from

client of the firm?

Mr. Potter-Yes. Mr. Justice Comperts-What was the action I Mr. Potter-Yes. He was the plaintiff in so." He then left the soom, and had not gone the action brought by the Kwong Hing Cheung firm against Reuter, Brockelmann and Company. At the conclusion of l that action, Counsel @went con, ca some Reuter, Brockelmann and Company as costs. At an interview between the defendant and Mr. Woog, the defendant suggested that if he handed over the full amount in costs to Mr. Wong he (defendant) should get \$1,000 for himself.

Mr. C. libron-That is very varue. The Chief Justice said that charges had been made against the man and dates should be

Mr. Potter-I cannot give the dates now, but I done so. will as soon as I can: Mr. Justice Comperts inquired whether the money defendant was alleged to have borrow ed had been repaid.

Mr. Potter's answer was in the negative. Mr. Calthrop-He denies borrowing any

Mr. Potter-Yes, he deples that. Mr. Calthrop here proceeded to read certain rules from the Law Times newspaper when Counsel for the plaintiffs objected to anything being quoted from a newspaper. His friend had a similar objection yesterday.

Mr. Calthrop replied that in making charges interview. against a man the material chartes and dates should appear in the affidavits, but his friend had other charges now which were not in the affidavits. Here Mr. Calthrop said that if his friend "did not trust him" he would hand. up the Law Times rules to the Court—which

Mr. Polter-It is not a question of the l trusting. The Chief Justice-I should say that the charges be differently formulated before they

come into Court. Mr. Potter-I shall be glad to do all in fairness to the defendant. The next charge, he said, was on the 8th January, 1909, when a man named Wan Hi engaged Messrs. Hastings and Hastings to act on behalf of a friend in a Police Court case. Wan Hi agreed to pay \$50 costs. He instructed Mr. Dixon and paid to him \$30 on account. This money defendant duly credited to the firm as having been received on account. On the 13th or 14th January, Wan Hi paid to the defendant the remaining \$20 out of the \$50. This sum, however, was never credit-Mr. Potter replied to Mr. Calthrop, and dealt | the defendant was in January of the present

> pamed Gulab in a case on the 21st January. and he paid the defendant, on account of ant credited to his firm.

At this juncture, Counsel spoke as to the way In which defendant joined the firm of Messrs. solicitor. He showed considerable ability in the conduct of the cases in which he had been instructed, and as far as Mr. John Hastings could see he was a capable and trustworthy man; and to show how Mr. Hastings looked upon the defendant as a valuable man it reed only be mentioned that at the end of his term, defendant was called upon to enter into a second agreement. By that agreement it was agreed to keep-defendant for an additional term of five years as managing clerk, and at the end of the term he was promised

Mr. Justice Gompartz - Was that mentioned in the agreement? relied upon Mr. Dixon stepping into his posi-, is appended :-

tion, and to be of every assistance to the firm when the senior partner left the Colony. Your Lordships will see then that Mr. Dixon is a valuable man, and so far as desiring to get rid of him a partnership in the business was offered Counsel at this point explained the rule

existing in the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings as to the receipts of monies. When money was paid over to any person in the firm, he said, a receipt is given to the client, entries were made in the rough cash book by the solicitor receiving the money, and. a note made in the solicitor's diary of avery-The Judges, Sir Francis Piggott and Mr. transaction. When this was done the money is turned over to the cashier, who pays it into half-past ten, when Mr. E. Potter (representing the bank. Of course, the reason why a soli-Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) the complain- citor should be so scrupulously exact as to the ants, began his address to the Judges. Mr. entries in the books was because of the bills of

This brought Counsel to the:2nd February-Mr. John Bastings, of the firm of Hastings and versation he made inquiries and as a result Hastings, that Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon be of those inquiries Mr. Hastings discovered struck off the Rolls as a solicitor on the ground | that so far from defendant being a loyal and that he had been guilty of gross misconduct in | faithful servant to the firm, and so far from being an absolutely trustworthy person, that he had taken these sums of money, borrowed sums, and made requests as already Mr. Calthrop (for the defence) -Might I sug- | mentioned. All this evidence was obtained l'absolutely independent of any employee of Only in one case did Mr. Hastings invoke any outside aid, and in that case a police-inspector brought him in touch with the man, Wan Hi, in securing the charges. As he had already stated Mr. Galthrop returned that he wanted to the charges are five in number, and are suppendent witness, and managing partner of a wealthy and influential firm of silk merchants.

of Capton. Apparently there was no reason why this man should come here and swear to ruin Mr. Dixon Mr. Dixon conducted the case for him and conducted it successfully, and so far from owing Mr. Potter replied that he would come to him any grudge Wong Hui Tong owed him a debt of gratitude. Wan Hi, the other witness, Mr. Calthrop - We'are entitled to know what is the manager of a fruit store in Hongkong, and Gulab is a jemadar in the Police Force. There Mr. Potter-Three in number; and here could, therefore, be no collusion among the witnesses: Wong Hui Tong belongs to Can-

Lis en Indian. On the 26th March, Mr. John Hastings had an interview with the defendant on this matter. The Chief Justice—Yes. It is the same with the money. Mr. Wong "ul Tong would also Mr. Hastings was not aware of the charges to

At the interview, Mr. Hastings said to Mr. Potter-They will come to more than the defendant that it had been reported to him (Mr. Hastings) by Hung Kam Mr. Calibrop-The man is fighting for his | Ming (the late interpreter) that defendant had clients for costs and of paying portions of it inbe had made independent inquires into the with the defendant. "What do you mean by The Chief Justice-Was Wong Hui Tong a matter, and that he was satisfied that he had obtained sufficient evidence to satisfy him that to a firm of solicitors and instruct them to deny the charges were true.

Mr. Dixon, Counsel said, answered-" It is not for more than a minute, when Mr. Hastings sufficient avidence to prosecute you, Dixon but I have no wish to do so. I want you to go away, for I cannot keep you in my office now." The defendant sat down, and then said ;-admit having taken money from the office, but it was only small amounts, and there were not i

many occasions on which I did it." of the amount of it is a matter of principle." created by his own language in these interviews. I throughout the afternoon's proceedings of he Mr. Hastings went on to tell defendant that he But he took it the defence would be a total cross-examination of Me. Hastings went on to tell defendant that he

pany, and I ving with a European woman, who ren him into greater expense than he could afford, and that defendant had promised him to give up, this mode of life, and had not

To this defendant answered-"I might have taken thousands if I wanted to Mr. Hastings then suggested that defendant should go to Japan, ostensibly on a holiday, and that he should not return. He suggested further that defendant should go to some other place where he could continue his practice. Defendant said :- "I have nowhere to go to. I can't go home as my father bas already two sons in the business." He begged Mr. Hastings to re-consider the matter and let him stay

at the end of which he was to be given a parter norship. Witness had always found Mr. Dinon on, adding that what had occurred would be a valuable man and had no desire to get ald of a lesson to him. That concluded the first of witness' departure from the Colony. Witness On the 31st March, Mr. Hastings wrote to defendant the following letter:-

gist March, 1909, Dear Dixon,-Referring to our interview of the 26th instant, during which you admitted to me that you had taken office money on various occasions, though you said the amounts were small, I have considered the matter very carefully, being most auxious to do what is right both as regards yourself and as regards this firm and I can come to no conclusion but that you must leave this office.

You are in a position of great trust and responsibility and it is impossible that you can be continued in such a position, unless this firm has complete confidence in you what has occurred.

fore be cancelled and I enclose you an sign and return.

plan as to what you will do:

are at liberty to determine such consider arise for doing so.

try and get it refunded. If that cannot be done of course you must pay it.

. I trust that if you do stop here for a time. as suggested, you will give up living with the woman with whom you are now living and try and save all you can.

the office monies and to have same refunded.

Yours faithfully, (Sd.) JOHN HASTINGS.

C. F. Dixon, Esq. Mr. Potter, after reading the letter, continued. by saying that Mr. Hastings wanted to cover defendant as much as possible, and requested and April, 1909

Dear Sin-We have been consulted by Mr. C. F. Dixon relative to your letter to him of the 31st ult, and Mr. Dixon-has informed us of what took place at your interview with him on the 26th ult. Mr. Dixon instructs us that at such in-

terview he denied the charges which you advanced against him. In the first paragraph of your letter under reply you allege that; at the inter-

view in question, the charges were admitted. 🦠

tion were then and still are denied. -We-have-further-to-inform-you-that. io view of your statement to Mr. Dixon at the interview of the 26th ult. above alluded to that Mr. Hung Kam Ning had admitted that the charges were true, and that he was implicated. Mr. Harston has seen Mr. Hung Kam Ning and has been informed by him that he has not only pover admitted the truth of the charges, but

strenuously denies them. Under the terms of the Agreement dated the 15th April, 1907, made by your firm with Mr. Dixon he is entitled to certain substantial rights-which rights he is the more entitled to by reason of the fact that he has, in reliance upon the due recognition by your firm of those rights, partly performed the terms of such Agreement.

This Agreement we gather from your letter under reply you are desirous should be cancelled, but, upon the facts laid before us, we have advised "r. Dixon he should refuse to sign the Agreement of Cancellation which you have prepared and endorsed upon the original Agreement.

With reference to the question of the money paid for his admission as a Notary by Messrs. Sharpe Parker & Co. (who we understand are your London Agents) we legally liable to reimburse Messrs. Sharpe Parker & Co. the amount disbursed by

charges brought by you against Mr. Dixon we can well understand (as we are informed is the case) that the relations between you are somewhat strained and the position altogether by no means a desirable one from Mr. Dixon's point of view.

It is possible that if Mr. Harston could meat you to discuss the matter some satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at, but you will please distinctly understand that; his rights under the Agreement above mentioned are valid and subsisting.

Yours faithfully, (Sd.) EWENS & HARSTON.

John Hastings, Esq. Soon after the receipt of this letter, said Counsel, Mr. Hastings had another interview admitting this thing to me," be said, " and go

"I must dony it," the defendant is alleged to have said, "or cles I shall go under altogether." Mr. Hastings told defendant that there was permission from the Beach. The concluding called him back, and said to him :-" I have | no necessity "for him going under altogether." There were other places than Hongkong. The defendant saked if he could not be allowed to practise in Hongkong.

Mr. Hastings said he could not. Concluding, Mr. Potter said he did not know what the defence in the case would be. He did not know how defendant proposed to get over Mr. Hastings said :- It is not the question | what seemed to be an insuperable difficulty

the defendant, and the cross-exemination he (Counsel) will ask them to say ther 4 theres charges had been proved, and that however painful it would be to their Lordships, he would it? ask them to decide , what punishment they would decree to a case of this kind. Mr. John Hastings was than called to

the witness-box. He said that he had w.

solicitor's practice" in Hongkong sanda was

the senior partner in the firm of Measure.

Hastings and Hastings In 1904 Mr. Dixos

first joined the firm as assistant solicitor. Du

the 15th of April, 1907, he entered into a naw

agreement by which Mr. Dixon was to continue

in the firm's employment for another five years.

him. He expected great services of him in case

proceeded home during 1908, where he For

mained till 15th October The zule vin his office is when a solicitor receives money for costs, he enters it himself in a rough cash-book. He then hands the money to the cashier, whose duty it is to pay tho money at once to the Bank. A receipt was always given. for all monies paid to the firm; Ruch solicitor, had to make an entry into the diary for all services rendered to clients and those entries went, into the bill for costs. On the and February. 1900, withose had an interview with Tam Line; Kwong, his present interpreter, and with a former interpreter who had since retired from bla service. In consequence of these interviews, he 'made inquiries and also requested which of course cannot be the case after | Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson to make inquiries in regard to a certain case. " He obtain. The Agreement between us must there- ed certain evidence lo the case of Wong Hite Tam Ling Kwong further gave him further Agreement cancelling same which please particulars of the case of Wong Hui Tong, in which the Kwong Hing Cheung firm sued Reu-I do not, however, wish to send you away I ter, Brockelmann & Co. Mr. Dixon had taken, at once; and have no objection to your up that case. On the 26th of March, witness, staying on for a mouth or two if you wish | had an interview with Mr. Dixon ... On the folat the same salary, etc., in order to give lowing day, he wrote to his brother informing you time to look round and make your him of the result of the interview. In the interview, witness told Mr. Dixon that it was re-It must be understood, however, that we | ported that he was in the habit of receiving money for costs from clients and paying a ment at any time should any necessity portion of it to the office, and keeping the balance for himself. Witness gave Mr. Dixon. As regards the money paid by Sharpe to understand that he had been informed. Parkers & Co. for your admission as a that this used to be done principally, Notary, I have written to my brother to in Police Court cases or in incases. in which Mr. Dixon received money in cash from clients. Witness said that he had made independent inquiries in the matter, and, was satisfied that the informaton given him was true, Mr. Dixon denied the allegations and shortly, afterwards left the room, but witness; I should be glad also to know particulars | almost immediately called him back. Witness of the amounts which you have taken from informed Mr. Dixon that he had evidence in his possession on which he could prosecute: him, but that he had no wish whatever, to do so. He, however, advised him to me away, as it was impossible to keep him inthe office. Mr. Dixon then admitted of having taken money from the office. but he said the amounts were small and the occasions. were not many on which he did so. Witness. him to stay on for two months more replied that the amount was not the question. until he had collected sufficient money to but the matter was one of principle. Mr. Dixon. Mr. Potter-Yes. (Proceeding)-So your leave the Colony. There was no reply to was in a position of trust and responsibility, Lordships will readily see that Mr. Dixon the above letter, and on 2nd April Mr. Hastings and witness said he could not see how it was, is a man, whom Mr. Hastings could addressed defendant again, calling upon him possible for him to keep him in the office. He have had do desire to get rid of, and to surrender the signed agreement which was suggested to Mr. Dixon that he should go your Lordships will more readily recognise sent to him on 31st ult. On the 2nd April, the laway and practise elsewhere. The latter rethe fact that Mr. Hastings was to have same day, Mr. John Hastings received a letter plied that he had nowhere to go. He could lest Hongkong this year for some time and he from Messrs, Ewens and Harston. The letter not go home, because his father had already two places where he might go to. Witness altributed what had occurred to the fact that Mr. Dixon was living with a European woman, who. must have run him into a great deal of expense. -more than he could afford. Mr. Dixon said he did not spend more than he could, afford. Witness reminded defendant that his (witness) brother had spoken to him about the subject of living with this woman and that he had promised to give up that mode of life. Defendant: begged witness to give him another chance. and said this would serve as a lesson to: him. He said he could have taken thouse, We are instructed to say that such was ands if he had wished to do so. It's begged not the case and that the charges in ques- him to reconsider the matter and write to his brother. Witness said he had already written to his brother. Witness said he falt. absolutely certain that defendant had admitted

having taking money from the office. At this stage, two letters were produced, both written by witness; dated the 31st March and, and April, respectively. A reply was received. to the letter of and April from Messrs. Emess and Harston. Continuing, witness said that. on receipt of the letter from Messrs, Ewens, and Barston, he called Mr. Dixon to bis froom and asked him what he meant by admitting that he had taken money from the office and then instructing a firm of solicitors to write a letter denying it. Mr. Dixon: said he must deny it or go under altogether. Witness said he saw no reason why he should go under altogether. Hongkong was not the only place in the world. He could make a living anywhere. Witness sald alf Ma. Dixon wished to fight, he was perfectly willing to do so. Mr. Dixon wasaid he did not wish to fight. He asked to be allowed to practise in Hongkong; and said he would not take away witness clients or words to that effect. This request witness | refused. Witness had no wish to fight Mr. Dixon, nor, bad he any motive to ruin him. He was the I most useful man in his office.

By Mr. Calthrop - Witness had had his prachave advised Mr. Dixon that, upon the tice for a long time in Hongkong. He started facts laid before us by him, it is perfectly in 1880-20 years. Witness did not know. clear that your firm and your firm alone is it he had been very successful. During that time, he had a great deal of here perience in criminal and Common Law cases. At the time Tam Ling Kwong made In view of the position raised by the his report, be did not specify any particular point. He did not know of his cowa knowledge but had been told about it by Bring Kam Ming. Soon afterwards, he placed the matter in the hands of Inspector Hanson Through Inspector Hanson, he got some avidence from Woog Hi which satisfied him. it On the 26th of March, be had information as to Wong Hi and Gulab, The interview took place. about 5.10 or 5.15 in the afternoon. Besides with ness and Mr. Dixon, nobody else was present at in the meantime, Mr. Dixon claims that the interview. He did not have a third and independent person present because he did not think it necessary. Witness admitted that it would have been advisable to have had a third person present at the time Mr. Dixon was charged with the alleged emberslement. He would not have advised a client to adopt that course, He wrote a letter to his brother and preserved in coos of it. The letter did not give the result of the interview word for word but simply contained a summary of it. (Here as letter dated the 27th March was produced and reed in Court. Part of the letter contained metter irrelevant to the case, which was left over by portion of the letter said that Mr. Dixon had given up a good position and good talents-mand for what ?). Mr. Hastings cross-axamination was still

proceeding when the Court rose for time! The When the proceedings recumed the attend ance in Court had increased somewhat. Amoun the spectators were noticed some well-known local European merchants, who fremales

that letter was also read to the Court, as were many others, all of which were put in as Exbibits. Under cross-examination, Mr. Hastings not consent. relterated that he found defendant in very use ful man. In 1907 he left for hime in April, and the agreement with the defendant was entered | printion of munies were the words used: Into just before that. . The first agreement with the defendant was for four years, and when the second one was entered into defendant had only completed two and three-quarter years under the first one. Witness wanted to keep Mr. Dixon, but the latter wanted terms. The second agreement was made by witness' brother-Mr. Geo. Hastings-and not by witness. Under that agreement defendant was to get \$325 a month for the first year and \$350 for the last three years with commission and not profitsone per cent, for the first year, two per cent, forthe second year and so forth. The question of leave, salary when away, and passage money (single passage only) were also mentioned. Witness first saw Wong Hui Tong this yearnot last year. The Reuter, Brockelmann action took place while witness was at home. There was a large sum of money a practice if he refused a partnership?—During paid to Wong Bui Tong by witness' firm the term of the agreement—five years—which for costs. Witness may have seen Wong -with Mr. Dixon then. The accounts were made up by Mr. Dixon. The account was paid to Worg about the middle of April. There was a complaint made at the time by Wong about the costs and Crown costs. When the complaint was made Wong, Tam, defendant and witness were present. arrangement had been made to charge Wong Stoo for making out the accounts. Wong, in his complaint regarding the costs, said that he had paid the sum of \$500 to Mr. Dixon which had not been accounted for. Witness questioned him about it, but did not take down a note at the time about the complaint. He did not consider it necessary to make a note, | perition. At the next interview with Wong, witness asked him if he would give evidence about the unwilling, and stated that he did not want to have anything to do with the matter. Wong and wanted them reduced. Witness said he about managing clerks? - Yes. would go through them and see. The cross-examination was still going on when our reporter left the Court.

SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION. CHIEF JUSTICE DOUBTPUL AS TO POWER OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

16th inst. There was again a goodly number of spectators present in the Supreme Court, this morning, when the case was returned in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, a solicitor, late of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, is being called upon to show cause why his name should not be struck off the Rolls for alleged misconduct. The attendance in Court to-day consisted mostly of Europeans and a few Chinese, who followed the case with great interest. -When their-Lordships took-their-seats-short-ly after half-past ten o'clock, Mr. John Hastings, went into the witness stand to be cross-examined by Mr. Calthrop, who is retained by the defence.

In cross-examination, Mr. Hastings said that he made an entry in his diary when he interviewed the man Wong Hui Tong.

Mr. Calthrop-Have you your diary here? Witness-No. I thought I asked for your diary yesterday

-Yes. It is in my office. I would like to see your diary and Mr. Dixon's diary also.—Very well.

Have you your bank-book counterfoil for the payment to Mr. Wong of the \$10,000?-No. But I have the receipt. ---

. The receipt was produced, and at the request: of Mr. Calthrop the bill of costs was handed in. Mr. Calthrop-When you saw Wong Hui Tong in April did he say anything about \$500 he was alleged to have given Mr. Dixon? Witness-No.

The Chief Justice—Then what is the date of this alleged payment? Mr. Potter-23rd July,

Mr. Justice Comperiz-In ordinary course who received the payments? Witness-The solicitor in charge of the case

In the diary is Mr. Dixon's hand-writing. The Chief lustice—Have you any rule as to cheques being made out in the name of the

Witness—Yes. All cheques paid to the firm are made out in the name of the firm. Mr. Justice Gompertz—And Chinese pay-

ments? - They pay in cash. -Mr. Calthron-When Mr. Wong complained dld he complain to you about the \$500 he was

alleged to have paid to Mr. Dixon? Witness-No.

What did he complain to you about?—About

the high costs. What did he want ?-A detailed account. believed he said something also about \$500,00t. being credited to him.

Did he say anything to you about it?—No, he did not. Who was the interpreter present?—Tam or my cashier.

At your interview of the 26th March did you not refer to the fact that Mr. Dixon was living with a European woman?—Yes. When did you first hear of it? - When I was

at home in 1908. Did you hear of it from your brother ?—Yes. By letter?—Yes.

Did you make any complaint to Mr. Dixon shout this woman?—I did not.. I wrote to my brother-

I am not asking you about your brother-I am allowed to explain.

Mr. Potter-The witness was asked if he heard it from his brother.

Mr.: Hastings-I, personally, did not complain, but I objected. Mr. Calthrop-I'm not asking what your

brother did. I'm asking you. You said you phiected? Witness-I did strongly. You are the head of the firm?—I am.

Then being the head of the firm why did you not communicate direct to Mr. Dixon?—I wrote to my brother to tell him (Mr. Dixon) that if he did not give up this mode of life we would have to re-consider the arrangement. What arrangements? You were not here. You were at home and your brother was in . charge. So what arrangements were there?

-None. And when you came back your brother left think over the matter?"-Yes. a few days later?-Yes.

And did you speak to Mr. Dixon about it?-

'Why not?-Because I thought he had given the woman up.

Did you take the trouble to find out if that was true?-No. Did your brother tell you that Mr. Dixon had given the woman up?-I think my brother

said that Mr. Dixon had or had promised to give the woman up. already said I did not. 1 15

Did you ever suggest that this kind of conthe agreement?—Suggest to whom?

duct on his past would tend to put an end to Mr. Dixon-No. I never spoke to Mr. Dixon on the matter until later.

would put an end to the agreement?---What do you must by contended? *(To put forward.-Yes. It was put forward, in the dlary !-No. and it was one of the grounds mentioned in the letter for bla discharge.

to arbitration?-Yes. But the other side did

In your letter to Mr. Dixon did you not mention the word "embezzlement?"—Misappro-

Witness went on to say that he would not venture to give an opinion as to whether an employee should be discharged for keeping a woman. It was a question of law. It did not come to his knowledge, during his may in the Colony, of a man, under contract, being discharged for keeping a woman.

Mr. Calthrop-Do you say that Mr. Dixon asked you to allow him to practices?-1 did. And you refused ?-Yes.

Why did you refuse?—I had a right to refuse. Were you afraid of competition with him if you allowed him to practise?—There was a clause in his agreement forbidding him to practise, and I had a right to refuse.

Only if he refused a partnership? -No. _I put it to you that under the clause of the agreement you could only refuse Mr. Dixon bas a bearing in the matter.

. If that agreement came to an end and no partnership had been entered into, wouldn't Mr. Dixon be allowed to practise on his own? ---I don't think so. Was it not in fear of competition?-I had a

right to refuse to allow him to practise. Were you afraid of competition from other

Mr. Potter objected, saying that his friend was simply "fishing." Mr. Calthrop-I am entitled to ask the

The Chief Justice over-ruled the objection. Mr. Hastings-I am not afraid of com-

The Chief Justice—I thought you would. Mr. Justice Gompertz-What you mean is money he had given to Mr. Dixon. Wong was I that you wanted to stand on your legal rights?

"Witness-Yes. Mr. Calthron - Did your some time ago send also complained of the costs being too high a letter round to all the firms of solicitors

That they should not be allowed at the I termination of their agreements to practise in the Colony ?-Yes. Did you propose-it?-Yes, I did.

Then, you were anxious to prevent any competition by managing clerks?—We all, except one, agreed to it. Who was that one ?-Mr. Dennys.

'Are you aware that Mr. Harston objected to it?—Mr Harston replied that it depended on the circumstances,

Now, why are you taking these proceedings? -Because I do not consider Mr. Dixon a proper person to remain on the Rolls. Are you taking these proceedings in the interest of the profession?—Yes, and in my own-

interest. Then why, if it were in the interest of the profession, should you suggest that he go elsewhere and practice? -As long as he left the Colony I did not care where he practised.

Why were you so anxious that Mr. Dixon should go away?—Because I did not think he was a desirable person to keep in the Colony. The witness, however, did not mind keeping defendant on for one or two months in order to straighten out his affairs. After what defendant admitted to witness in March witness sent him the cancellation agreement, thinking that having admitted his fault he was prepared to cancel his agreement, and go.

In your letter to your brother you said, shall see that he does not practise here?"—

You did take good care?—The answer was not audible.

Did you do this for your own interest?—I have said that I took this step in my own interest and in the interest of the legal profession. On the 26th March you said you had all these proofs against Mr. Dixon?-I had. And that he was not a desirable person i

Then why on that day did you make out a joint power of attorney with defendant for \$65,000 worth of scrip?—On or about the 26th March a man pamed Captain Le Peake came into my office with Mr. Dixon and said that he wanted to give Mr. Dixon a power of attorney for the sale of certain shares. ... I knew nothing into "your business if you allowed him to reof the matter, but I said that if a power of attorney was to be made out my name should be mentioned in the matter.

Did you trust Mr. Dixon, then?-No, I dld What were the shares?—The shares were not saleable in the market here. The shares were of the Messageries Cantonaise Steamship Com-

Do you know anything about those shares?

Then how do you know that those shares were not saleable in the Colony?—I know the market of Hongkong and I have never seen

any of those shares on the lists. When witness spoke to his interpreter regarding the question of the alleged embezzlement he asked for instances. The interpreter gave him no assistance whatever. The interpreter. Hungawas not in witness's employment then. Although this was the foundation the interviews in his diary. Witness had no communication with Hung. The other interpreter, Tam, and Hung were in constant communication. They were friends, but what communication they had between them, on the

matter was not with witness's authority. Why then did Tam make this affidavit?-When he made the declaration, he said that he. had paid \$500 over to Mr. Dixon, which he had received from Wong Hul Tong. Hung agreed that it was correct that the money was paid to Mr. Dixon.

But you said that Tam never went to see Hung on your behalf?—Yes: only once. I brought that back to your memory by referring to the declaration? - Yes.

Why did you write the letter of 31st March to Mr. Dixon?-Mr. Dixon asked me to re-consider the matter, and affer re-considering the matter I wrote him my decision.

In the letter you do not say that Mr. Fixon asked you to consider the matter?-I do not. At the interview on 26th March, didn't you tell Mr. Dixon that he must go?—I told him that it was impossible for us to keep him in our office after what had occurred. At that interview did you say "I would think it brings a bad class of business to the

Did you tell the Court that before?—No. Why not? . Don't you think that was of importance?-No.

Why?-Mr. Dixon asked me to reconsider the matter, and I did most carefully. . Did you say you would undertake----?--I made no undertaking.

Do you suggest that Mr. Dixon did not keep his diary properly?-He did not enter into his diary two of his attendances at the Police Court. He attended Court twice in that case, but did Did you take the trouble to find out?-I have not enter in this diary anything of the matter. At 12.10 the judges left the Court for a few minutes, and on their return Mr. Calthrop asked what was the object of making entries

in the dlary, The witness replied that it was necessary to make out his bill of costs.

Have you ever contended that such conduct | In a Police Court case where there is a certain sum paid, and there is no bill of costs to be made out, is it necessary to make any entry

Did you suggest that this matter should go | an entry regarding one of Mr. Dixon's attendances at the Police Court in one of the cases already referred to.

> The witness reiterated that Mr. Dixon had attended the Court and had failed to enter two But would not this entry convey to your

mind that he had attended the Court and no further entry was required ?-No. Do you suggest that there was any attempt at concealment on the part of Mr. Dixon in 1325. that case?-No. I said that two entries were not entered.

May solicitors not inadvertently forget to make the entry?-Yes. They may forget it. Mr. Justice Gomportz -That entry in the dlary you refer to, was it in Mr. Dixon's handwriting?-No. Mr. Dixon, apparently; made no entry at all in this case. [The case in question was one of abortion).

Who by ? - The cashier. But isn't that bond fide? - The entry was not made by Mr. Dixon. . Are you not content to receive what you get

sometimes in a case?—If there is a lump sum there is an agreement. If a solicitor had arranged for \$50 to attend the Police Court, and he was only there for a minute and the case was remanded might it not be reasonable to accept \$30?-If it was

arranged for. This brought forth from Mr. Calthrop the following retort :- "You have had your pound of flesh, Mr. Bastings, but sometimes you take | p.m., on the 14th January.

When there is an agreed sum for costs in a case, cannot Mr. Dixon receive a less sum?— The Chief Justice - Has he a right to do so?

Witness-Yes. Mr. Calthrop-Do you say Mr. Dixon has carte blanche in the reduction of costs? The Chief Justice-The witness has said so.

And he is entitled to take less?--Yes. At this interview with Mr. Dixon on the 26th did you say that the interpreter, Hung, had admitted having done these things with Mr. Dixon?-I told him I had got the informa-

Didn't you say that Hung had made a "clean breast" of it?—I don't remember using those

Did you tell Mr. Dixon that Hung had admitted receiving part of the money?—Yes. Did you give him any particulars?-Not at the time."

Did you call Mr. Dixon in at the interview with the object of getting a confession from him?—No. Why did you call him in?-To put the matter to him.

Did you call him in without any object of in to put the matter to him. You put the matter to him; Mr. Dixon leaves

the room; you called him back, and said that. you had enough evidence to prosecute him. Why did you call him back?-To say those

To get a statement out of Mr. Dixon?-No. Did you think he was-going to make some important statement?-I did not know he was going to make any statement. -When-you are charging a person with em-

brzzlement is it not likely that he would make some important statement?—He may or he may not. Are you sure you did not call Mr. Dixon in for the interview with the object of taking a

confession from him?-1 called him in to put the matter to him. -Is it true you said to him: "Well, Dixon, have you determined to fight me?"-I do not deny it. The words were similar to those. The words I used were: "If you wish to fight

Did you ever use the word "ruin" to Mr. Dixon in the course of the interview on the 2nd April?-I can't be quite certain. I certainly never said I would ruin him. The word "ruin"

was never used in the interview. · Dld you tell him you would not allow him to practise here?-Yes. Did you say that if he did not go away you

would ruin him?—No. Now, did you ever mention the word-"ruin" - Wholwas present at the interview? - Sergeant on the and April?-I am not quite certain. Did you say that Mr. Dixon would "cut main in the Colony?—I may have said that. Did not Mr. Dixon say to you that he would

not do you any harm?-I believe he did. Did he not say he would not interfere with his clients?—Yes. And did you not say that such an undertak-

og was not feasible?—I did. Did you not say that your word would be

aken ngalnat his?—No. The Court adjourned for tiffin. When the Court resumed after the tiffin interval. Mr. Hastings returned to the witnessbox, and in answer to a question denied that he had reduced his staff, or the expenses of his staff. Mr. Price, his shorthand writer, had left him, his salary at the time being \$220 a month.

A new shortband man had been lengaged at a salary of \$100 a month. Mr. Calthrop then went at length into the salaries of all the clerks and interpreters in witness' employ. 'Counsel's idea in raising of his charge witness did not keep a note of that point was to show that there were certain retrenchments going on in Mr. Hastings' office -a reason why Mr. Dixon's services were not

> required. That concluded the cross-examination. Mr. Hastings was then re-examined by 'Mr.

Potter. He said that Mr. Dixon had always said he had a balance in the bank—something like \$4,000. Defendant was at one time appointed trustee for an estate in bankruptcy. Witness descovered that there was \$1,100 balance of the account due to the firm's client's account, and defendant was requested to pay that sum over to the firm, which he did by drawing a cheque.

Mr. Potter-Before you entered into the second agreement with Mr. Dixon did you know he was living with a European woman? Witness-I did not.

* When did you first hear of his way of living? -When I heard from my brother. Would you think it would be good for your firm or any other firm of solicitors for a partner to be living with a European woman?-I think it would be prejudicial to the firm's interest for a partner therein to be living and co-habiting with a European woman,

The witness, who had been in the stand for nearly ten hours, was then excused.

The next witness was Wan Hi, a fruit dealer, doing business under the name of Kwong Hing Lung. In January last a friend of the witness was charged in the Police Court, and he engaged Messrs. Hastings and Hastings in tha matter. Witness went to the office and saw Mr. Dixon, who requested the payment of \$50 to take up the case-\$30 to be paid in advance.

Mr. Potter-Did you pay the \$30? Witness-Yes, I did. Did you ask for a receipt?—Yes, but he said t was not necessary. Who said that?—This solicitor (pointing to

Mr. Dixon). Did you the pay remaining \$20?-I did. personally handed it over to Mr. Dixon. Who was present? The interpreter, Tami

Where did you pay it?-In his room. He Gierl' bointes out to the Afraera that spare med in cloted the gramer and ment out

Who do you mean by "he "?-The solicitor, Did you get a receipt ?-No. He sald it was all right if he got the full amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter witness said he followed Mr. Dixon out of the office, and returned to, his shop, When he first saw Mr. Dixon, Tam acted as interpreter. Witness did not speak English. \$50 was arranged for one visit to the Police Court if the case was concluded. A second visit would incur another

Mr. Calthrop-Was the case finished in one Witness-A remand was obtained the first day, but the case concluded at the next bearing.

When you paid the \$30 to Mr. Dixon did you see Mr. Dixon make an entry in a book i What sort of a book was it?-I don't know. The shroff made the entry.

You said the shroff made the entry?-The solicitor made the 'entry, and the money was handed to the shroff. Did Tam tell you that receipt was not neces sary !-Yes.

Tam told you that ?--Yes. Did you go up to the Police Court with Mr. Dixon on this occasion? -On the first occasion I did, but at no other time. Who told you when the case was coming on

again ?—Tam. Did you pay a subsequent \$20 ?- I did. And you don't remember the day?—At 4

Didn't you say you didn't remember whether it was the 13th or 14th?—If it wasn't the 13th then it must be the 14th. Were you sent for to pay the costs or did you go yourself?-I went myself.

Didu't Tam send for you?-No. Didn't you give Tam your address?-No. Then who told you that the case was finished?—Because the defendant in the Police Court case came to my shop.

When you went to Messrs. Bastings the second time did go straight into Mr. Dixon's room?—I saw Tam first. To whom did you hand the money?-To But did you not say that you gave it to the

Tam in the presence of Mr. Dixon. <u>Did you make a declaration?—Yes. I came</u> to the Supreme Court.

solicitor?-What I said was that I gave it to

Was the declaration interpreted to you?—Yes. Did you understand it?-Yes. And is everything in that declaration true?-

The witness went on to say that when he paid the remaining \$20 he gave it to Tam, who handed it over to Mr. Dixon. Mr. Calthrop—Isn't that statement different

getting a confession from him?-I called him to what you swore to the declaration?-There was no answer to the query. Further questioning resulted in the witness returning to his former statement—that he

> handed the money to Mr. Dixon. After the 13th or 14th January, when did you next-go-to-Messrs.-Hastings-and-Hastings office ?- Never. When did you next see Tam?-On the day

made the declaration. The Chief Justice—On the 26th May?—! Mr. Calthron-Did Tam go to your shop?-

No. The Chief Detective Inspector sent a constable to call me. After the Police Court trial didn't Tam go to your shop?-No, no.

Didn't Tam first speak to you about giving evidence in this case?—No. Were you frightened when the police came and took you away from your store?-Why should I be afraid? I paid all the money. You knew what you were going with the

police for? I knew. Because Tam had told you?-No. Who had told you about it before hand?-The Chief Inspector.

When had you seen Inspector Hanson?-Between February and March. . How was it you came to see the Chief Inspector?—The Chief Inspector found the defendant in the Police Court case, and through him I was found.

In Po. the head Chinese detective, Mr. John Hastings and another solicitor. How did you know Mr. Hastings?-The Chief Inspector said so. Did Mr. Hastings ask you questions?-The Chief Inspector questioned me and Mr.

Hastings wrote down the answers and I signed the papers. LUGALITY OF EXAMINATIONS. The Chief Justice-As a matter of curiosity would like to know what authority Mr.

Hastings had of taking this declaration. Mr. Wilkinson-Notaries public are entitled o take affidavits and declarations. It seems to me an easy way of getting evidence?—It need not be used.

I have doubts as to the right of taking it.—I hink I can satisfy your Lordship that I am right. It is in the Ordinance. Mr. Justice Gompertz-Was Inspector Hanson sword in?—No. When this declaration was taken we had no intention of using it as evidence, Did you ask for any money for your trouble

in going up there and making this declaration? Did anyone promise you any money?-No. Did the police have any trouble in finding you?-No.-What trouble would they have in finding me? If I had done anything wrong they would have trouble in finding me. (Laughter)... Did the police watch you closely after they told you not to go away, for you might be wanted in this case?—Yes; so closely that they had their meals in my shop. (Laughter). Don't your Lordship think this disgraceful to

watch a business man in this way? Do you expect to be paid for all the trouble you have been put to? -I don't know. What are your wages?—530 a month. Did nt the police think you would run away? -I am a business man, I live in the New Territory and pay taxes, why should I run away The Chief Justice-The costs you paid for

already paid me back. Do you know what these proceedings are about?-About the money I paid to my solicitor and which has not been accounted for. Did the police find you in the New Territory?

your friend, will be pay you back ?-He has

Mr. Potter-No, your Lordship. He was not found in the New Territory. He went there and was followed by the police, who were watching bim. Did you think when you were taken to the detective office that they wanted you because

vouhadnot paid Messrs. Hastings their costs?-No. I acted in a straightforward manner. Didn't you think that you were going to be asked for the money again?-No. Were you aware that somebody else had the money?-Yes; because I had already paid.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow

SILK MERCHANT'S NARRÁTIVE.

morning at 10,30 o'clock.

ACCOUNT OF ALLEGED LOAMS MADE TO DEFENDANT.

17th inst.

To-day records the third day's hearing of the case in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, a Hongkong solicitor, late of the firm of Massra, and asked him the reason why the \$100 was Hastings and Hastings, is called upon to show cause why his name should not be struck off Mr. Calthrop, having obtained Mr. Dixon's I took the money, opened a drawer, put the cash t the Rolls of the Septems Court for alleged mis-

· There was again a large number of speciators present when the judges (Sir Francis Piggott and Mr. Justice Gomperts) took their seats; and the proceedings were followed very attentively. The attendance to-day, perhaps, exceed-

ed that of any other day since the trial began. The day's proceedings opened at 10.45 p'clock by the calling of Woog Hui Tong to the stand He said that he resided at Canton and was managing partner; of the Kwong Hing. Cheung silk firm. In April, 1907 his firm brought an action against Mossrs, Router, Brockelmann and Company, Mossrs, Hastings and Hastings were his solicitors, and Mr. Dixon was instructed

in the case. . The Chief Justice-Were you in charge of

the suit for your firm?-Yes. During the continuance of the action large sums of money were paid to Mr. Dixon for costs, he said. The witness paid some of the costs himself and some by friends.

Mr. Potter-Did you make entries of the payments in any books ?-Yes. Were those entries made on or about the time you made the payments?-Yes; about the

Have you that book with you?—Yes. Now, do you remember being here on 23rd July, 1908?-I do.

Did you go to the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings on that day ?- Yes. Whom did you see?-Mr. Dixon. Did you make any payment in respect of

costs on that day ?-Yes. To whom did you make that payment?-Mr. How much did you pay him?-\$500.

The previous occasion I was there I was told June. to bring \$500 the next time. Who was present at that interview when you paid the \$500?-Mr. Hung. He was the only

. Why did you pay him \$500 on that day?—

Who interpreted between you and Mr. Dixon?-Mr. Hung.

Who handed the \$500 to Mr. Dixon?-I did. The money was in notes. The witness said that when Mr. Dixon got the money he asked him for a receipt, but the solicitor replied that "some other day will do." Here witness produced his book with the entry

Potter asked that it be put in The Chief Justice-As what? Mr. Potter-As evidence. think so, I can put it in as an account book | April kept by a firm.

It is not a banker's book?—I will not press Mr. Potter-I will not press the point. And the matter dropped. Continuing, the witness said that the payment of \$500 to Mr.

Dixon was not credited to him. He had during Mr. Dixon. oan of several hundred dollars, and I lent him

Japuary, 1008. Hastings and Hostings?—Yes. Where, on the 27th January, did you make the loan?—At Hastings and Hastings office.

paid \$500 costs and \$200 besides, as a loan,

Which ?—Yes. Mr. Potter-What was the next date that you made a loan to Mr. Dixon?—On the 5th May, 1908. Where?—At his office, I handed it per-

sonally to him.

The Chief Justice-To Mr. Dixon?-No; yes.

How much?-\$150, "Was there any other payment made on that day?-\$350 costs. Dixon ?—Yes, When?-On the 23rd June, 1908.

How much?—\$200. Any other payment on that day?—Yes: Did you give Mr. Dixon any further loan On what date?-The a9th June.

---Where?—At his office." How much ?-\$200. Any other payment made on the same day? Did you in April of this year come to see Messrs. Hastings and Hastings?-Yes.

of April. What did you do at Messrs. Hastings and I rectified. Hastings' office on that day? - Not having received my money in the action I went and asked for it. Did you get any account ?--Yes.

Whom did you see?—Mr. Dixon was there.

What did you say to him?—I asked him to ay me the money due and to give the account. Did you get an account?-No.

odd which I refused to accept until I got the last. He wanted \$200. There were no are detailed account. left. On that day Mr. Tam acted as interpreter.

A detailed account of what?—In the action.

Mr. Hastings, and he paid me \$10,000. Dixon? Was it in a cheque, or was it the amount he would give me the money.

Mr. Potter-Can you read English?-No. Then how could you compare the account with your books?—The figures were written in in Chinese characters by Mr. Tam.

accounted for At that time had you received the detailed account of costs?—No. · When dld you get it? - At the beginning of

Did you compare it with your books?—Yes. What did you find?—I found that the \$500 | without getting a receipt?—Yes, it is unusual, which I paid did not appear on the bill. Did you get any receipts for the loans?-No. You were at that time lending money belong

oans?—Yes.

mitted that he made a declaration in this matter partners without a receipt?-I told them of the on 5th June last. It was interpreted to him, loans and they agreed, saying " If he pays the and he understood it. The contents of the money back, very well, if he doesn't masses." declarations were true. It was not true (Laughter.) that he paid all the costs of the action, But as to the other payments you made to amounting to over \$14,000, to Mr. Dixon. amounting to over \$14,000, to Mr. Dixon. Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, you were eager. Mr. Calthrop.—When you were giving Mr. to get receipts?—I didn't want his receipts. Hastings Instructions for that declaration who

a new man. I don't know his name. When the instructions were taken down, didn't Mr. Hastings take them down? -- Yes? : How did you come to make this affidavit?-It was on account of the accounts not being | receipt?"

what steps did you take?-I saw, Mr. Hastings not accounted for. When was that !- Some time in May. What happened at the interview with Mr.

Mr. Hartings said: "Is that so?" I said serhaps you had omitted an item, and that I did not get a receipt. I wanted to drop the matter but Mr. Hastings insisted that I should come as a witness. I am a business man and don't want to give evidence. I am very thankful to Mr. Dixon for the way he conducted my case; which he won. I am indeed very thankful to evidence against him.

him for the case, and I don't want to give Between the 18th May and 4th June did wayone come and see you about the declaration?

Had you received during the interval any letter about this matter? - Yes, one. From whom?—From a friend, surnamed Lo. Mr. Potter-What's his Christian name?

(Laughter). His second name. A hour Mr. Calthrop-What's his second name?-His name is Lo Lai Chuen, an interpreter in the employ of Messrs, Deacon, Looker and Deacon. The letter asked me to return to Hongkong.

How long have you known Lo Lai Chuen?— Did he say what you were to come to Honge kong for?-No. He simply asked me to return. *When you came here did you go with Lo to:

Messrs Hastings and Hastings?—Yes. Directly you returned?—Yes, the same day. Proceeding, witness said that at the interview with Mr. John Hastings, he asked, through Lo, Mr. Hastings whether he could reduce the costs as they were very heavy. There was no particular item in the bill of costs he wanted reduced. Mr. Hastings said be would see about the matter. After that he returned to Canton the same date, coming back here on the 3rd

What made you come back?—Because Mr. Hastings wanted me to make a declaration. How did you know that ?-I was informed

From whom?-From Mr. Hastings office, From whom in the office?—Mr. Tam. When you got here what did you do?-Next

day I went to Mr. Hastings' office alone. There he saw Tam. He also saw Mr. Hastings. At that interview the instructions for his declaration were taken. On the next day he swore the declaration in the Supreme of the money he paid to Mr. Dixon, and Mr. | Court. At the interview something was mantioned about the costs in the Reuter, Brockelmann's case. It was the question of reducing the bill of costs. He had not been paid any Could you put it in under English law?—I thing with regard to those costs since 15th

Mr. Calthrop here questioned the witness at some length as to the dates on which the payments were made to Messrs. Hastings and Mr. Justice Compertz-I think it doubtful. Hastings for costs in the action. The receipts were produced by the witness to refresh his memory, which, he said, was not good There was some confusion here. In the wit ness's book was the entry that he had paid the the continuance of the action made loans to \$1,500 on the 6th day of the eighth moon, while: on the receipt given by Messrs, Hastings the How did that occur?—He asked me for a date was given as the 6th day of the fourth moon, It was afterwards explained that the When did you make the first loan?-On 27th | date appearing in witness's account book was written in Chinese "shorthand," a running Did you, on that date come to Messrs. hand, and the character could be mistaken for

a four or an eight. The Court adjourned for tiffin. The witness, Wong Hui Tong, returned to the witness-box when the case resumed. He admitted that he paid Mr. Dixon \$500 on 23rd July. He came to Hongkong that day.

Do you know as a matter of fact that you had an interview with Mr. Dixon on the 22nd July?—No. Not to discuss the question of a new trial?-I remember speaking to him about that but I

can't say when. . The Reuter, Brockelmann case went to the Full Court, and after that there was the ques-Did you make any other loans to Mr. tion of an appeal to the Privy Council. In respect to that affair Mr. Dixon asked. for further costs—the \$2,000 he paid him in. January. He did think, after already paying: \$4,000 out of Court, that further payments were necessary. In the interim account sent him: last November, by Mr. Dixon, there was a deficiency of over \$2,000. There was an omission. to credit that sum to his account—the sum' he had paid for costs. Witness complained to Mr. Dixon, but "they" aid not give nim a satisfactory explanation. He was told that it would he looked into. Although he was dissatisfied with the accounts he paid an extra \$2,000 for the costs of the appeal. He did this because he was You remember the date?—At the beginning | informed that the whole affair would be settled by and by. The accounts were subsequently:

Before they were rectified you paid another

sum of \$2,000?—Yes. How do you mean they were rectified? Do you mean you were properly credited? -- Yes. He never complained to Mr. Hastings of the deficiency of \$2,000 as the accounts were soon. afterwards rectified, except the \$500 which was. not credited to him. The witness then explained What occurred at the interview?-- | pressed | how he discovered the deficiency. Mr. Dixon, he said, entered to his account a sum of \$8,000 in-For what?-I pressed him for a detailed stend of Sto,000. When he asked for the balance, account. He had given me a general account. Mr. Dixon, he said, told him that the \$2,000: was in one or other of the banks; he did not Did you see anyone else on that day?—No, know which, but he would inquire. Mr. Dixon only Mr. Dixon, who wanted to pay me Sto, 800 first applied to witness for a loan in January. rangementsimade as to interest. He paid Mr. What is the next thing that occurred?—I Dixon the money with two notes of \$100. each. Witness did not get a receipt; because, On what date was the general account hand. he was very pleased and thankful to Mr. ed to you? At the beginning of April, and I Dixon for what he had done for witness. returned it. On the 15th April I went to see I He, however, obtained a receipt for the \$500 which he handed to Mr. Dixon, but he did not The Chief Justice—When you refused the know that the signature on the receipt was that \$10,800 odd why did you refuse it from Mr. of Mr. George trastings. The request for the loans were made through an interpreter. When: that made you refuse the money?—He just said one of the loans was made witness paid \$5,500 to Mr. Dixon for costs. He did not pay that sumto iMr. George Hestings: Between 5th May ... to June Mr. Dixon had borrowed \$550 from witness. Witness was not suspicious when ha was approached for the loans why should he What did you find when you compared the be? He never applied for re-payment. He account with your books?-That the \$500 | had a great admiration for Mr. Dixon, and yes which I paid on the 23rd July, 1908, was not the went and told Mr. Hastings of the loans when he swore that he never applied lot repayment, nor did he broach the subject when in conversation with the solicitor. The

Isn't it unusual for Chinese to lend money but it does happen sometimes. Did you make any entry in your book of those | ing to yourself and others; why did you not well a receipt? -- Because I was in charge of the case." Under cross-examination, the witness ad. Then how could you account to your

money he lent Mr. Dixon belonged to three

partners—the witness and two others.

-never asked for them.

Why did you ask for a receipt for the \$500 h acted as interpreter? - A man with spectacles -The witness's answer created some amuse. ment. "Well," he said, "do you mean to say that I can't trust a solicitor, who is so good and honest, with money, without asking for a, When the Reuter, Brockelmann case was on

When you found these accounts not correct I the jury did not believe your avidence? The Chief Justice—Is that a wise line of examination Production and Amination of the Contract of the Cont Mr. Celthrop-I woo's then.

The Chief Justice - It may be a fact that the Hattingel-I said \$500 is not accounted for jury did not but the judge thought they should.

Witness share in the Kwong Hing Cheung drm was \$100; his salary was \$30 a month, and his share in the profits ran to nearly \$300, and sometimes \$500 per aunum.

That concluded the cross-examination, Re-examined by Mr. Potter: - When Mi Hastings asked witness in tell him everything about the matter, witness told of the loans, - It was in 1908 he made the first load. At that time Mr. Dixon had been working for witness for about nine months.

By the Chief Justice-When witness went to Mr. Hastings for the detailed account, he had already in his possession the interim account. He saw Mr. Dixon first and then he went into Mr. Hastings' room. The reason why he refused to accept the \$10,000 odd from Mr. Dixon was because he did not get the detailed account, and because Mr. Dixon wanted him to receive that sum in full settlement ... In the interim accounts \$10,300 was due to him; but Mr. Dixon offered him \$10,800 odd.

By Pdisne Judge—Leaving out the \$500 the amount due to him is \$10,300? - The \$10,800 odd was the proper amount due to him. refused to accept it owing to the absence of

This ended the evidence of this witness, and the case was adjourned until Monday next, at 10.30 o'clock.

PORGED BANKNUTES.

SHOP COOLIE SENT TO GAOL FOR UTTERING

"! The June Criminal Sessibus was opened by the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) in the Suprama Court, yesterday morning. The first case to come up for trial was that in which a man named Chung Ho, a shop coolie, was charged with passing off a forged \$10 banknote, drawn on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and also with being in possession of

another counterfeit bill. Sir Henry Borkeley, K.C., Attorney-General with whom was Mr. H. L. Dennys, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

The following were the jurors empanelled: -Messes, G. P. Currie, K. Detners, E. F. Aucott, Salvadore Musso, W. E. Garjens, Alexander Davidson, and H. E. Desebrock.

The facts of the case, as they were, outlined by the Attorney-General, were to the effect that the prisoner on the night of the 17th May last went to a certain cinematograph show and, going up to the box office, called for two fiftycont tickets, for which he tendered a \$10 note A Mr. Solomon, who was in the ticket office, examined the note carefully and, discovering it to be a forgery, asked the prisoner from where he got the bill. Thereupon, prisoner turned tail and fled. He was pursued and captured. Sir Henry observed that the prisoner was a business man and it may be supposed that he knew the note was forged. The question the jury had to decide was whether by the prisoner's conduct, and the evidence, he was guilty. The cashier of the Chartered Bank was shown

the banknote and he pronounced it a forgery, The defendant said that he got the bill in the course of his business in the country. A unanimous verdict of guilty was returned

by the jury and sentence of two years' hard labour was passed. HONGKONG PUSI OFFICE

VAGARIES. THE TRAVELS OF A CANTON-HONGKONG

We have frequently had occasion to refer to the remarkable vagaries of the Hongkong Post Office, but their latest attempt in the way of defeating a correspondent's ambition to get in touch with a friend in Hongkong almost reaches the limit. It can easily be understood that a letter posted in the Colony for Aberdeen, or Stanley might unwittingly find its way to Scotland, Canada, Australia or South America, but to send a letter posted at Canton and addressed to a contractor in Hongkong right away to the metropolis of England is rathe overdoing it., Yet that is the latest escapade for which the local post office is responsible and we can well fancy that the staff is glory ing in the success of what may seem to tive Ministers. it to be a huge and palpable practical joke. The letter in question—the envelope of which was shown to us—was posted at the French Post Office at Canton on the 20th of April. As already stated, it was addressed to a local contractor, so that the contents might have been of prime and vital importance to him. There is no doubt about the date because the cover bears two French stamps each of which bore the French postmark "Avril, 20." On the following day the letter arrived at Hongkong as is shown by the Hongkong stamp, and thereafter the letter disappeared. It turned up in London on May the 19th and was promptly rejected and returned to its original destination. Now what excuse can there be for such negligence, if that is not too mild an expreswe know there are not half a dozen Hongkongs in the world to rattle the brains of the postal staff, and the fact that the letter was insufficiently stamped should have led somebody to give it rather more than a cursory glance. the probability is that the letter was just flung into a bag in the sincere and earnest bellef that it would find its way home before the arrival of the Greek Kalends. But what If it had contained important commercial

BIDS for building six wooden lorchas, for use by the quartermaster's department, at Manila, have been opened at the office of the chief quartermaster. The award has been made to Mr. Fred. Wilson, whose bid was lowest. He agrees to deliver the lorchas within seven months from the date of the contract. It is ballayed that Hougkong also tendered for the

tidings which meant the ruin or success of the

contractor's business? Who would have been

to blame in that case? Two months for a letter

to come from Canton to its destination in

Hongkong is just a trifle exasperating. The

record has, we believe, been broken in the past

by our local post office but it is about time that

these fancy flights were suppressed for good

ADVANCING civilisation is bringing increased insanity in Japan, according to Dr. K. Saito, director of the Aoyama hospital , for the insane in Tokyo. "Fifty years ago," Dr. Salto is reported to have said, "insanity in Japan was very rare. Thirty years ago it began to increase, and after the Shino-Japanese war, there was further ibcrease. The increase was even more marked after the war with Russia. I believe that as civilisation advances in Japan, insanity becomes more general, due to the struggle for existence."

Ir has been proposed for some time past to make macadamired roads in the Shanghai native city and to open more city gates leading to them. In response to a representation from the Shanghai Taotai, Viceroy Tuan Fang has given permission for two additional gates to the Shanghai city to be opened which will be known as the Little North and the Little West Gates; the Vicercy recommends that careful surveys be made by the Magistrate in concert with the gentry, and further that the work should be commenced as soon as possible.

Telegrams.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

PRATAS ISLAND.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 11th June. The gentry of the Canton Province has forwarded a telegram to the Waiwupu urging the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to present a claim to Japan for compensation to property damaged by Japanese settlers on Pratas Island.

> THE OPIUM HABIT. IN KWEICHOW PROVINCE.

[By courtery of the "Shoung Po."]

Peking, 11th June. It is very difficult to stamp out the opium habit in Kweichow Province, inasmuch as most of the officials, including the Provincial Judge, are confirmed opium smokers.

CHINA AND FRANCE. THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

[By courtery of the "Shoung Po."]

Peking, 11th June.

With regard to the Treaty recently concluded between China and France for the extradition of fugitive criminals, the gist of the compact is that France undertakes to hand over to China all the prisoners arrested in Annam: she also undertakes the prohibition of seditious publications -by-revolutionists in Annam.

TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung-Po."]

Shantung, 12th June. The Temple of Confucius has been destroyed by fire.

> THE WAIWUPU. NO HOLIDAYS DESIRED.

By courtesy of the "Shesing Po."]

Peking, 13th June. The Waiwupu has decided not to suspend the transaction of business

l once a week. The Ministry has also decided that no communications from foreigners will, in future, be received unless through the medium of their respec-

GHINA'S THANKS. SPECIAL MISSION TO RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the " Sheung Po,"]

Peking, 18th June. The Prince Regent urged Tai Hung-tze to proceed on his mission to Russia on the 11th inst.

At the farewell audience His Royal Highness impressed upon sion to use in such discumstances? So far as H.E. Tai the expediency of ascertaining what Russia's attitude is in regard to affairs concerning Man-

> AMERICA AND CHINA. OFFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Shoung Po."]

Peking, 13th June.

The United States Minister Peking has requested the Waiwupu to take advantage of the money market in the United States of America for the purpose of raising loans whenever required by China.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while thanking the U.S. Minister for the proferred assistance, has not been able to accept it.

> CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE SOUTHERN LINE.

[By courtery of the "Shewing Po."]

Peking, 18th June. The loan having been concluded, the Ministry of Posts and Commu-

nications has pressed for an early

completion of the Canton section of

the Canton-Hankow Railway. Sir Cheng Tung Liang Cheng, director-general of the Railway, has replied to the effect that no time will be lost in proceeding with the construction of the line.

MISSION TO JAPAN PRINCE CHEN'S DEPARTURE [By courtery of the " Shoung Po.]

Shanghai, 14th June.

It is reported that Prince Chen will start for Shanghai on the 22nd inst. en route for Japan.

POLICE AND LAW SUITS. INTERFERENCE PROHIBITED.

[By courlesy of the "Shoung Po."] Peking, 14th June.

The Board of Civil Affairs has issued instructions to the head of Police in all Provinces not to interfere in law suits, as such interference is calculated to affect the powers of the local authorities.

RAILWAY LOAN.

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

[By courtesy of the" Shoung Po."].

Peking, 14th June. The United States Minister in Peking insist on American financiers. participating in the loan for the

Canton-Hankow Railway. Chang Chih-tung is rather embarrassed in the matter.

TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS. CONFIRMATORY REPORT.

[By courtesy of the " Shoung Po!"]

Peking, 14th June. The Governor of Shantung has reported that the Temple of Confucius has been burnt to the ground.

COPPER CURRENCY.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the " Sheung Po,"]

Peking, 14th June. Duke Tsai, president of the Mi nistry of Finance, proposes to appoint a special Commission to inquire into the question of copper currency with a view to steps being taken to mitigate the evil.

GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA. WAIWUPU'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the " Sheung Po,"]

Peking, 15th June. H.E. Liang Tun-yeu; president of the Waiwupu, has given instructions to his subordinates that, as China has suffered in her negotiations with Foreign-Powers-during-recent years through an insufficient knowledge of the geography of the Empire, a

enjoined upon the officials. CHINESE STUDENTS NOT TO LEAVE JAPAN."

careful study of that subject is

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th June. The Board of Education has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Tokio urging him to use his influence with Chinese students in Japan not to abandon their studies at the capital in order to proceed to China to compete in their examination for the selection of students for the United States.

NAVAL RE-ORGANISATION.

THE NUCLEUS OF A FORCE. [By courtesy of the " Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th June.

Prince Su, Tuke Tsai and Tieh Liang have come to the conclusion that the nucleus of a new naval force should be formed within the next

PRINCE CHEN'S MISSION.

THE ITINERARY.

[By courtery of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th June. Prince Chen will start on the 23rd inst. and is expected to arrive at Tokio on the 30th idem.

His Royal Highness will present hardships of the people, his credentials to the Emperor of Japan on the 5th July, returning to Peking by about the middle of the

same month. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LOCAL ADVICE TO BE SOUGHT. [By courtery of the "Shoung Po."]

Paking, 15th June. A joint memorial has been presented to the Censors to the effect

ture concerning China's relations with Foreign Powers, the Waiwupu and the local authorities should consult the gentry and students whether in Peking or outs de the Capital and present a memorial to the Throne giving the result of their joint deliberations in concluding any compact with any of the Powers.

An Imperial decree has been issued noting the Censors' joint memorial.

LATE EMPRESS DOW-AGER'S PRIVY PURSE.

HOW TO BE DISPOSED. [By courtesy of the "Shoung Po."]

Peking, 15th June. A cort in high official has suggested-that-the late Empress Grand Doweger's Privy Purse be applied

towards the naval reorganisation for to the Empress Downger for ins-

GERMANY IN SHANTUNG: AN INCREDIBLE REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th June. The Germans have secretly des troyed the boundary stone of Tin-

wang. It is their alleged intention to annex Tin-wang Island.

THE TEMPLE OF CONFU-

DESTRUCTION DOUBTFUL. [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th June. In r ference to the telegrams re Temple of Confucius, it is not ascertained-that-the-report-lacks confirmation.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Fo."]

- Peking, 16th June. It has been decided, from the 1st day of the 5th moon (18th inst.), to establish a monopoly in Peking for the sale of prepared

FRANCE AND CHINA. THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

By courtesy of the "Shoung Po."

Peking, 16th June. As there are many objectionable clauses in the Commercial Treaty regarding Annam, the Waiwupu has despatched a special telegram to the Chinese Minister in Paris urging him to arrange with the French Government for a revision of the Treaty.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES. REPORTS WANTED.

[By courtesy of the " Sheung Po. "].

Peking, 16th June. 1 Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, has issued instructions to the Financial Superintendents to submit the report on the finances of the respective Provinces in conjunction with the Viceroys and Governors of the Provinces.

Such a report is to be drawn up once every six months.

MAK SUN KIN. TRANSFER TO MANCHURIA.

[By courtesy of the "Shoung Po."]. Peking, 16th June. H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Rastern Provinces, has applied for the transfer to the territory under his adminis-

tration of George Mak : un Kin. An Imperial decree has been issued sanctioning the application.

PEOPLE'S HARDSHIP. UNSYMPATHETIC VICEROYS. [By courtesy of the "Shoung Po,"]

Peking, 16th June. The Prince Regent has expressed as his opinion to the Grand Council that hitherto Viceroys and Governors have taken matters unconcernedly and paid no heed to the

LI TAK SUN. DENOUNCED BY GENTRY AND STUDENTS.

[By courtery of the" Showng Po."]

Peking, 16th June. The gentry and students of the Chibli Province have denounced Li Tak-sun, superintendent of the Tientsin-Pukow Rall-

Although the high officials-Lui and Sin -endeavoured to settle the differences, their that, in all important matters in fue efforts have proved upavailing.

HUKUANG VICEROY. AGAIN TENDERS RESIGNATION

[By courtery of the " Shoung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

H.E. Ohan Kweilung, Viceroy of Hunangand Hupeb, has again tendered his resignation An Imperial edict has been issued urging

H.E. Chan to continue in office.

LANGKATS

FIRST ACTION QUASHED.

PLAINTIFF DENIED THE RIGHT TO SUE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th June, 12,20 p.m.

In the action brought, in H. B. M | Supreme Court at Shanghai, by Francis Lemon Marshall, stock broker, against Mrs, Florence Nazer for The Prince Regent proposes to re- the specific performance of a contract to deliver 50 Longkat shares on the tructions as to how to act in the 28th June, the Court held that the plaintiff had no title to sue the de-

> In this action, which has aroused intense interest in Shanghai, Mr. J. C E. Douglas appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson and Mr. H. S. Oppe for the defendant Mr. R. N. MacLeod appeared in the interests of several witnesses and Mr. J. Hays watched the case on behalf of an interested client. The plaintiff claimed: (1) Specific performance of contract dated the 17th day of April, 1909, made between the plaintiff and defendant for delivery on the 28th day of June, 1909, by the defendant to the plaintiff of fifty shares in the company known as "Mastschappit tot Mija Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat Limited." (2) For an injunction restraining the defendant from selling or otherwise parting with the said fifty shares now in the possession of the defendant until the 28th day of June 1909. In the alternative:-() For damages for breach of the said contract. (4) For costs

and other relief. It was alleged that the plaintiff is a sharebroker and a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. On the 17th day of April, 19:9, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract for the sale by the defendant to the plaintiff of fifty shares in the above named company. The porting the destruction by fire of the | said shares were bought by the plaintiff as broker signing for the concerned and were sold by him under a second selling contract also a broker signing for the concerned. By the custom of the Shaughai Stock Exchange the plaintiff is personally liable for all damages which may arise through facture to deliver. under the said selling contract the said fifty shares. Moreover as a member of the said Stock Exchange the plaintiff would be liable to expulsion for failure to carry out this con tract. On the 14th day of May, 1909, the de fendant by letter repudiated all liability under

In the statement of defence it was set forththat the defendant does not admit paragraphs and 3 of the said particulars, and says that she, the defendant, entered into a contract with the plaintiff on the 17th day of ripril, 1909, for the sale of 50 shares lb the . + aatschappi To Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatiein Langkat-Limited bereinafter referred to as the "Langket Company" to the plaintiff as broker and agent for principals in the said contract then upnamed; to which contract the defendant craves I ave to refer on the hearing of this action. The plaintiff on the demand of the delandant disclosed to the defendant the name of his, the plaintiff's principals, the same being Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, share brokers, of 2 Kinking Road, Shanghai, and members of the

"Shanghai Stock Exchange," so called. The defendant denies paragraph 4 of the said particulass.

Defendant admits paragraph 5. The defendant in further answer to the claim of the plaintiff says as follows:-The plaintiff had not at the dates of the writ in this action and has not now any cause of action against the defendant.

The plaintiff has not suffered any damage by reason of the acts or omissions of the defendant in regard to the said contract. And in further answer to the claim of the plaintiff the defendant pleads as follows: -

Mistake as to the subject matter in that on or before the 10th day of April, 1909, the said Langkat Company and the General Agent of the Company, George Freeman McBain, were in the possession of the information following from their agents in Sumstra:-"Hole Nr. 04-888 feet-boring finished.

The result is beyond expectation. Output 80,000 gallons daily-saltwater nil-with great pressure very much better than all previous." Which said information through the fraudulent concealment or default of the said. Directors and General Agent or some one or other of them was become known to the said Benjamin and Potts and was communicated but was concealed from the defendant, a shareholder in the said company, by means of which said fraudulent concealment or deceit the defendant was induced-to enter into the said contract whereby she was made to sell the said shares at a less, price than the said Benjamin; and Potts knew the same to be then worth.

RELEASE OF CHINESE EDITOR.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE'S OBJEC-

[Py courtesy of the " Shoung Po."].

Peking, 17th June. Both H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Vicercy of Chibli, and Prefect Ling Fuk-pang are in favour of releasing the editor of the Peking specially interesting and, provided sufficient

numbers attend, most instructive. In view, however, of the strong objection raised by the Ministry of Justice, it is to be foared that the editor will not be set at

CHINA'S, THANKS.

By courtery of the "Shoung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

H.E. Tai Hung-tze, special envoy to Rus. sia to return thanks for the sympathy shown at the funeral of the late Emperor, and Empress Dowager, passed through Tientain on the 15th lost, on his way to Russia. THE THE MENTERS AND THE PROPERTY.

Kat Po-wa has been appointed; president the Ministry of Justice in the place of Tai Hung-tre, absent on special mission to

FINANCIAL SUPERINTEN-

NO OFFICE PREMISES. [By courtery of the " Sheung-Po."]

Peking, 17th June. The Ministry of Finance has decided that the Financial Superintendents are not to have offices of their own so as ito save avoidable expenses. White the work of the

LEL KA-KU.

RECALLED TO CHINA

[By courtery of the " Sheung Po."] &

Pekinggrath June The Waiwupu has telegraphed for the return of Lei Ka-ku who was commissioned abroad to study the question of Constitutional Government of the state of the state

VIOEROY OF CHIHLI. STRUCK WITH APOPLEXY.

. [By coursesy of the " Shenne-Po."] Peking, 17th June. On the 16th inst., H.B. Yeung Shih chang, Viceroy of Chihli, was taken suddenly

Viceroy Yeung is making fair progress towards recovery, when he were the property of the control of the GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU.

ll with a stroke of apoplexy.

TENDERS RESIGNATION. [By courtery of the "Shewer Po!] Peking, 17th June. The Governor of Kinngsu has again ten-

iered his resignation on the ground of An Imperial decree has been issued refusing to accept the resignation, but granting to the Governor one month's leave of

TOWBOAT-FOR-MANILA. HONGKONG TENDER REJECTED.

[From: Our Own Correspondent.] Manila, zyth junc,

The bids, which were opened on the rist inst., for a sea-going tug for the Philippines, and taken under advisement by the Chief Quarter-master of the Division, have been

In reference to the tenders alluded to in the foregoing telegram, our Manila correspondent

wrote under date 20d inst., av follows:--Much interest was evinced in the Quarter-Master's Department on the 1st inst, when blds. for the building of a sea going tug for that 'department were opened, it was known that, as, usual, Shanghai and Hongkong would be keen competitors for the award of the contract. When t was whispered that a local firm would also endeavour to put in a successful bid the interest in the friendly contest became more greatly ntensified: As it happened when the lenders were opened the only firm offering to build an

entirely new boat, according to specifications, ...The Hongkong and Whampon-Dock Co., Ld, which offered

to construct a tug for the in-The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld., made the offer of the tug Samshul for \$38,000 (gold)

While the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co. will accept for their Robert & a sum of \$50,000 (gold) The Robert E, it may be mentioned, is now in Manile waters and lying behind the Breakwater. At this writing, no award has yet been made, and it is uncertain which firm's offer will be accepted by the Chief Quartermaster of the Divi-

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALLING CLASS.

At Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the sist, and Wednesday, the sard

Mr. F. Elphinstone joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1909, assigned Corps No. 1,090 and posted to No. 2 Company.

ANNUAL CAMPA Members are requested to note that it is proposed to hold the annual camp for the Artillery. Rogineer and Infantry companies this year in the New Territories from Saturday, 13th November, to Monday, 2:nd November. As the distance from Hougkong will be too great, for members to go to and aro daily all employers have been asked to grant leave of absence to those of their amployes who are Volunteers to enable them to attend camp: In those cases where employers are unable to grant leave for the whole, week they, have been asked to do so for either the first, or second half of the week. Members are request. ed to apply for leave in good time, and it is hoped that all who can obtain leave for the week will do so and altend camp the whole period and that the remainder will obtain leave and attend camp for one-half of the week and both week-ends The work to be performed in camp will be

The Artillery companies will each day care out some factical scheme with the mountain guns and mules, and also with the howitzers. or sight tripods in lisu, and with maxim gups. The Roginser and Infantry companies will be able in addition to other work to carry ou field Oring.

A Toxto despatch of rank just to the N. C. D. News, says: - Four buodred fishermen of Korsakoff, a settlement in the Japanese pertion of Saghalien, became untuly yesterday while attempting, to present 4 perition to the V.ce-Minister of the Interior, who was making a tour. Policemen and and gandarmen interfer, ed, firing blank shots and drawing their sabins The fisherman thereupon became more violent and a company of Japanese inlastry was called out. Six policemen, Alae diseases and a lew soldiers were legitred.

Opium Trade Doomed.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S "PRO-MISE" OF COMPENSATION QUESTIONED.

COVERNOR INVITED TO MAKE ASSURANCE DOUBLY SURE.

VIGOROUS SPEECHES AT THE LEGISLATIVE

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to the Prepared Opium. Ordinance In doing so, he said that hon. members understood the necessity for this Bill. The Colony was prepared to do what it could to assist the Imperial Government-in-its-endeavours to assist the neighbouring Empire of China in the restriction of the opium habit. It was necessary for the Council having come to that conclusion to amend the law with respect to the sale of opium in this Colony. And in order to do that it was necessary to blace restrictions after the date of the expiry of the present Opium Farm, on the consumption of opium in the Colony. The Bill was designad to have that effect. Briefly the Bill provided for the closing of opium divans, the prohibition of the sale of opium to women and children. . and restrictions on the importation of the drug. The Bill also provided large powers to the Government to scrutinise the conduct of the

Farms so long as they existed. The Colonial Secretary seconded. " Mr. Murray Stewart said :- Your Excellency. -in rising to oppose the second reading of this Bill I feel called upon to set forth my reasons at some length. For that I offer no apology. The importance of making the position clear warrants iteration and reiteration of the salient facts connected with it. A year ego it was my uppleasant duty adversely t criticise the action of the Home Government i appounding a development of their opium policy which threatened the revenue of this Colony without having first taken the usual and proper preliminary steps to ascertain the views of those immediately responsible for its administration. In proposing the resolution which embodied the gist of my remarks I endeavoured to indicate the attitude a enerally adopted by representative men. I stated that they were of the opinion that the Home Government's action had been inconsiderate, but that there was no desire to display a spirit of uncompromising hostil ity to the opium policy. The attitude which endervoured to indicate may be found condensed in the terms of a resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce, and forwarded to the Government at the time in which no apposition to the policy proposed ask Parliament for a substantial contribution. was offered, but, on the contrary, support was promised, provided the Government recogpised the reasonableness of applying it to Hongkong by some gradual method similar to that approved in the case of India. Another aspect of the prevailing view was reflected with equal accuracy in the terms of the resolution which I brought forward in this Council and which recorded "a protest against any steps being taken to carry out the order of the Home Government before this Council shall have been called upon to consider the methods by which it, is proposed to readjust the buiden of taxation.' In opposing that resolution Your Exc-llercy deprecated distrust of the ultimate wisdom of the politicians concorned and encouraged the belief that reason. able representations would ultimately prevail. I remember your saying "I think we can rely upon the statesmanship of the British Cabinet. And again you said: "I trust that we may tope-that-both-the-great parties in England will recognise the necessity of dealing with this question in a gradual manner and not by histy and sibifrary legislation." Following upon this the Under Secretary of State in the House of Commons on the 28th July, after making a far from flattering allusion to the inhabitants of this Col my, and several self-contradictory statements relating to their views, concluded-by-expressing the hope that "the best opinion in Hongkong and the opinion of the Governor would be found to coincide with the measures proposed," We know that Your Excellency's opinion, as to the wisest course to pursue did coincide with that held by the leading men of the community. We know. Sir, that you proposed a scheme of gradual reduction admirably adapted to the genuine needs of the case—a plan based rough. ly upon that amployed in the reduction of the will be? We are not so unreasonable as to hope Indian export, under which by diminishing periodically the supply of opium purchasabl by the Farmer, and thus gradually curtailing the trade, you propused automatically and almost painlessly to extinguish the existence of the divans. I venture to say that had the desmatch in which you made these proposals to His Majesty's Government been made public in October, when it was forwarded, every senble man in the Colony would have been found to agree with it, and the Under Secretary would have had his hope so far fulfilled that there would have been coincidence between the best opinion in Hongkong and the opin on of the Governor. The sempent of the Under Secretary's hope gamains unfulfilled because His Majesty's Goveroment has seen fit to disregard both, and to torn a deaf car to the pica advocated officially and unofficially from here for " the necessity -1 quote Your Excellency's words-" of dealing with this question in a gradual manner. This regrettable divergence between these coinciding opinions, on the one hand, and the measures proposed, on the other, was revealed on the rith of March last, when Your Excel lancy appounced to this Council the decision d'His Majesty's Ministers to refuse the one thing asked for-time in which to readjust the burden of taxation. Your Excellency's recommandations and the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce were seen to have received unfavourable consideration. Your former hopes were falsified; former doubts were justified. I was not present when that appouncement was made and this is the first opportunity I have had of rendy by to a comment quoted by Tour Excellency from a despatch signed by Secretary of State, animadverting upon unofficia. miticism in this Council, presumably that which only exted in the yeard question of the famous promise in the Under Secre-tary that the divans were to be closed forthwith. The unofficial members ... this Council were inferentially reproved for pi-Vigorously, seemingly on the ground that we ought to have had faith that His Majesty's Ministers would never have done what the

Under Secretary said they were about to do.

taking the Government at its word. Are

we to assume that promises and statements

made by an Under Secretary are not to

be understood in a literal sense? This appears

to be the lesson to be drawn from the incident'

Now-inasmuch as it has thus been made

plain that we must be careful to inquire into

the precise meaning of promises made on be-

half of His Mejesty's Ministers it is inevitable

that we should seak for further information

segarding that particular promise upon the

strength of which we are asked to pass this

Bill. Recognising the hardship which would

be imposed on this Celony, by forcing the

closers of all divans in March next, without

-compensation, the Secretary of State has com-

mitted to paper the following undertaking:--

As far as I can see our fault lay

towards making good to the Colony the revenue, which it is found to have been lost as I the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions." The direct result of the measure under discussion will be to reduce the annual revenue by some Soco.coo. That, understand, is the Opium Farmer's estimate. It is not easy to estim to the indirect losses. The indirect losses to the Colony will, of themselves, be hard enough to bear, Al ready, with this legislation in prospect merely,

one large Indian firm has decided to close its Hongkong establishment. Others may be expected to follow suit. Loss to the Colony will result in various ways, all incapable of proof, l all impossible to claim for, but none the less of the opium vice. The only question was 'real, and just as much the immediate outcome of this hasty and arbitrary legislation as the shortage shown in the Opium Farmer's books. -If-the-people-at-home,-who-supply-thedriving force for this legislation, want to of the opium trade. Until His Excellency gain some idea of what they are doing, let them imagine the financial dislocation which

would follow upon similar action taken in: London. Let them imagine what it would mean to close every public house in the metropolitan area in March next. Opium inthis Colony occupies the same relation to the general taxpayer here as alcohol does to the Bishop of London. Just as the revenue derived from the sale of the latter stimulant contributes largely to the support of the social and economic labric which shelters him, so our tevenue from opium contributes to the support of the social and economic fabric of which you, Sir, are the distinguished head. If the peo-

ple at home would exercise their imaginations in the manner I suggest they would realise a little better than I imagine they do our losses both direct and indirect. Indirectly everyone wil auffer. The Indian firms pay office rent ; their taipans and staff pay house rent, buy clothe and stores, furniture and food : employ doctors, and dentists, lawyers and architects. Everyone will feel the effects of this measure from top to | they might have to insert in the Farms for next bottom of the community. Europeans and Chinese alike, from the leading merchants to the humblest conlies. There will be less emplayment for the latter on land and in the har-

bour. Fewer or emptier ships will come and The port will suffer. That is the price which Hongkong will have to pay for the opium policy of His Majesty's Government-that is the burden which we asked in vain might be imposed gradually. If it had been imposed gradually we should have borne it unassisted But under the circumstances, it would only be right that the whole of the demonstrable loss to revenue should be made good. The rightness of this has not been recognisof State for the Colonies merely undertakes to

towards it. Could anything in the nature of promise be more unsubstantial? "Parliament will be asked to give." It sounds as if Parliament might refuse. Then we should perhaps be told that we ought to have understood this particular promise in a literal sense and that there was literally nothing binding about it. Even our natural protectors, the permanent officials in the Colonial Office, might find

themselves powerless to force the fulfilment of the undertaking appearing over Lord Crewe's signature. Even if we had a more satisfactory undertaking from the Colonial Office, what Crewe may mean ever so well by us. But following the policy of the Government they what about the Right Honourable Mr. Lloyd

in the matter? If so, have the Colonial Office received any positive and binding assurance that the Treasury will come handsomely to our rescue? Unless that great department of State is grossly maligned generosity is not its strong point. In this Conneil on the 11th March Your Excellency expressed satisfaction in finding that the Imperial Government had dealt justly

the Imperial Government would evade its proand generously with the Colony. I regret that I cannot yet share this satisfaction. I certainly I mise. find it difficult to derive any from the promise hope you have, some better means of inter preting it in a generous sense. May I be permitted then to ask what amount you propose

to include in the Estimates for next year, as the Home Government's "substantial contribution"? If we knew that we should be able perhaps, to view the position more favourably. But if the promise does not mean; as in equity it should, that our whole direct loss will be repaid, have we no claim to seek further assurance that at least some definite proportion

that the whole or any part of our losses will be met for as indefinitely or for any lengthy period. but we may reasonably ask that help will be forthcoming for a few years, diminishing gradually as we shoulder in some new way the burden of taxation. Before we assent to this measure we must beg to be informed whether the proposals for compensation made by His Majesty's Government throw any light on the

future. If Your Excellency cannot answer these questions; if, Sir, you can do no more than repeat the assurance given on the 11th I am authorised to say, on behalf of all the Unofficial Members, that from their point of The pleas advanced by the accused in extenuaview, as representing the interests of the Hongkopg taxpayer, that assurance is not a sufficient guarantee against the inevitable financial

bardships entailed by the measure proposed. Now I have no doubt that if we oppose this Bill, on that ground the community will be misrepresented widely as being indifferent to the evilatof China's national vice, and we shall stand in some danger of being cut off from the prevailing sentiment in England and China,

None of us, I-imagine, lightly regard the consequences of being cut off, even through misunderstanding, and misrepresentation, from the main body of our fellow-countrymen in any matter of opinion affecting social ideals: I am kernly aware of the dangers of this. I foresaw and described them a voar ago. I regard them

as greater evils than financial embarrassment name I regret the risk which we are compel- | accused. led to run. Nevertheless it must be faced. Sir. the community over which you preside | having received a cheque for Y5,000 as allegaccepts, as in duty bound, the assurance of the Secretary of State that the policy which His Majesty's Government have adopted has been dictated by paramonnt considerations of their duty to civilization," The employment of such language increases the difficulty of our position. If we resist any detail of that policy we inn the risk of locurring the odium of being

mosed to sesist the policy as a whole. We sup, But as to wisdom of enforce --- which opinions may vary, ing it by abrupt man Abate to those advoand it is still possible to au. cated so recently by Your Excellency. Home Government adopt the contrary opinion they ought to assure us, not vaguely but definitely, of their intentions. In striving to be generous to China they should not overlook !

ment. Consideration of the difficulty of leaders, was next called. The Court asked He received Y50,000 to be presented to Mat-Hongkong's just claims to considerate treatour praition should assume tangible shape. whather he was accustomed to receiving gifts The Colony is being coerced into accepting as of money at the sad of every half-year from memorandum containing a promise to pay cover for a certain loss an indefinite promise. Aklyama and others of the company. The It seems neither reasonable nor right to force such a bargain upon us. Let the Imperial Government, through Your Excellency, admit us to a full knowledge of our anancial prospects. Let them tell us exactly what they are !

Parliament to give substantial contribution able. This would be right. In the absence of his election expenses, and for this be issued a any such clear understanding, in the presence | promissory note, though he did not affix any only of a regue; undertaking al intend to yote and I hope my colleagues will vote, against the second reading of this Bill. (Loud applause.) Mr. Ho Kai generally supported the views enunciated by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Hewett addressed the Council in support of the resolution that the Bill be postponed until the Government could give an assurance that the Colony's revenue would not be allowed to suffer by the adoption of the restrictions proposed.

Mr. Osborne reiterated the fact that there was no divergence of opinion on the subject of what interpretation should be placed on the word "substantial" in respect of the promise by the Secretary of State and grant compensation to the Colony on account of the loss could give a definite assurance on this point the Bill should be postponed:

The Attorney-General replied that until after March, 1910, it would be impossible to say what loss would be sustained by the withdrawal of the opium trade.

His Excellency the Governor said, the un official members who had spoken this afternoon with the exception perhaps of the senior unofficial memberrepresenting the Chinese, bad with one accord called upon him to substantiate so to speak and corroborate the promise made by the Secretary of State. One member said it was hardly definite enough. The member representing the Chamber of Commerce said the language used was ambiguous. The Attorney-General had read the words of the promise and he thought nothing could be added to them; they were as precise and definite at it was possible for the English language to be. The Bill now before the Council contained Provisions by which the Government might with some degree of accuracy find out what year. It was impossible for him to adopt the suggestion of the hon, member and telegraph to the Secretary of State to ask what proportion or whether he really meant it or whether His Majesty's Government intended to evade their promise, because the words appeared to be as clear and distinct as they could be made. ... He was glad to notice that every single speaker

emphasised the fact that this Colony supported the general policy of the Imperial Government and wished to identify itself, with the gradual suppression of opium and assist China towards that end. The point raised was that the methods adopted had been hasty and not suffi ciently gradual. His Excellency pointed out ed by the Home Government. The Secretary | that it was in May last year that it was pro-- posed-to-close-the-divans-forthwith and-that time had been extended to March next year. which he thought was a reasonable concession on the part of H. M. Government. The Bill now before the Council was a necessary praliminary to drawing up the terms of the tender for the next Farm. That was why it was desired to pass it with as little delay as might be. By passing this Bill the general terms of which he had already submitted to the Secretary of State and to which he had agreed, they had definitely assured themselves that the policy on which they were embarking was the policy of H. M. Government. It was important that since H. M. Government had said they would make good a substantial part of the loss sustained by should be perfectly certain that they were carry-

George? Has the Treasury been approached | ingout part of that policy and therefore it was of great importance the Bill should be passed and have the concurrence of H. M. Government so that any loss sustained under the Bill might be deemed as less incurred by carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government. Mr. Murray Stewart, rising to make a personal explanation, said that it never occurred to his mind to suggest or even contemplate that

His Excellency the Governor acknowledged so guardedly made. You, Sir, may have, and | the explanation, remarking that that was the impression conveyed to him at first Mr. Hewett moved that the Bill be read a

second time this day six months. Mr. Osborne seconded. On a vote the unofficial members voted so-

lidly for the amendment while the officials to a man opposed it, with the result:

Against The Bill went into Committee and the Coun cil resumed afterwards.

THE JAPAN SUGAR COMPANY SCANDAL

RESUMPTION OF TRIAL. PLEAS OF THE ACCUSED.

The hearing of the charges against persons connected with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery Company scandal was resumed on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, in Tokyo. As before the court-room was crowded early, more seeking admission than could be accommodated. l tion of their conduct in accepting bribes were I interesting. Supported by their huge array of lawyers, most of the accused seemed to be in

the best of humour. Mr. Hasegawa Toyokichi was first called, but on the application of Counsel his examination was postponed after the Court had ascertained from him that he had been sentenced to imprisonment on March 8th, 1892, on a charge of having stolen trees in a certain Government

Mr. Imada Kamataro (a legal adviser to the Dai Nippon Sugar Company), who is charged with having assisted in bribing the members of the Diet, was then examined on a charge of presenting Mr. Matsura Gobei, a Constitution alist member of the Dict. with a cheque fo Y5,000 at the Takefukui, a tea house, in Feb-And because I am jesion of Hongkong's good | runry last. This fact was admitted by the

Mr. Matsura was next called, and devised

YEAR-END PRESENTS.

The Court asked whether he canvass his colleagues in the Det to port the Sugar Duty Reimbursement at the request of Isomura and Akiyama. directors of the company. The accused replied that he was not so powerful a member to the Diet as to be entrusted with such a mission. The Court further asked whether he | holders, who is accused of having assisted the did not receive money in an envelope, to which the accused eplied that he had received "a pextexamined. Mr. Esakideposedthat one night year-end present." The amount was Y500. he that time, observed the Judge, accused's relations with Isomura and Akiyama were not the interview he was told by Isomura that the so close as to justify such a present. The ac-

cused smiled. Mr. Kuribara, one of the Constitutionalist accused said not from the company, but from received Y100 or Y200 in cash each time.

proportion, if not the whole, of our prospective plied that be did not remove baying received the sum was to be paid if the Government lors they intend to accept, and them less them like money as alleged. An a matter of fact, took over the company at the money as alleged.

ment on their part will be prepared to ask | sak us to pass, this Rill. This would be reason | added Mr. Kuribara, he borrowed V3,000 for | Y28,000,000 (shareholders to receive 7 per stamp or seal (filmin). In the 24th session of the Diet (1907-8), he opposed the adoption of the Sugar Monopoly, so that there could be no reason to suspect him of having received bribe in this connection. It was towards the end of the 24th session of the Diet that he borrowed the money from Akiyama, This fact would distinctly show that the loan was in no way connected with the company. He supported the Bill for the extension of the term of the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Law in conformity with his political views maintained for many years, and not in compliance with closing divans in order to help China to get rid | the request of Akiyama or the other directors of the company. He flatly denied having borrowed Y3,000 before the general election last

REWARD FOR PERSONAL CONNECTION.,

Mr. Morimoto Shun was the next to be examined. On being asked regarding his relations with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery Company, the accused said that he was not a shareholder of the company. He became ac quainted with Akiyama about 1900. The Court asked whether accused received presents at the and of every half-year. The accused replied he had received a present, but not as a regular practice. He did not remember what amount he had received. After further questions and answers, the Court asked why, if he was not connected with the company in any way, he was in the habit of receiving presents half-yearly. Accused said it was owing to his personal connec-

tion with Akiyama. Examined on the charge that he had received Y2,000 from Mr. Akiyama by way of bribery. the accused stated that he recalled receiving Y2,000. Akiyama brought the money as mark of appreciation for the services rendered to him. Accused had no reason for receiving such a present, so he refused the money. but Akiyama strongly persuaded him to receive it, and he accordingly accepted it as a loan. He did not, however, draw up a loan note.

The Court asked whether he did not borrow money for election expenses and for a journey to America. The accused replied in the affirmative, added that he had given loan notes for the money so borrowed. Asked why he had not given a loan note for the Y2,000 he had received, the accused besitated and then said that he might have given a loan note for that sum also. After some further explanations the accused remarked that he was not a man such a low character as to receive money in the circumstances mentioned in the verdict of the preliminary examination. With these words the accused looked up at the presiding judge, and Procurator Minamitani smiled.

Y20,000 FOR ADVOCATING A PROTECTIONIST POLICY.

Mr. Usui Teppu, a leader of the Daido Club, another to the flooded districts to relieve the was then called. Mr. Usui is charged with having received Y20,000, which he claims to I sity. have devoted all to his own purposes. In answer to questions by the Court; the accused deposed that he had met Akiyama twice during the 23rd session of the Diet. as far as money carried him. He was not introduced by any one. Akiyama came to house to inquire regarding his view on the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill, and be (the accused) told Akiyama that the protection of the industry was on the programme of the Daido Club and that as the reimbursement of duty on sugar was intended to protect the sugar industry, he would support the Bill. He was not asked by Akiyama to persuade other members to support the Bill. Proceeding to the examination of the cir

cumstances in which the accused was alleged to have received the Y20,000, the Court asked whether Akiyama had brought Y20,000 to accused's house in February last. Usui unhesitatingly replied in the affirmative. "Asked what Akiyama said when he brought the money, the accused replied: "I think another man came with Akiyama. In the interview dwelt on the merits of the protectionist policy. An increase in the national wealth would call for industrial development, and it was necessary highly satisfied. They said that I must be right. Then I told them that it was a mistake for business mon to stand outside politics. They said they would secure seats in the Diet at the next general election, and asked me to assist them to do so. When leaving my house, they left parcel, asking me to use it in the propagation of a protectionist policy. They said not a word about any token of thanks for my services in favour or the adoption of the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill. I think they left the money for propagandist purposes. After they had gone, I opened the parcel and found Y20,000

Were you not asked by Akiyama before the adoption of the Bill to work for its passage through the Diet?-No. not at all.

Did you not tell Akiyama before the adoption of the Bill that you would manage to induce the Daido Club to support the Bill?-No. I did

Did you not distribute or lend the Y20,000 you received among the members of the Club -No, I did not. This concluded the examination of Mr

Usui, and a recess was taken for tiffin. In the afternoon Mr. Nishimura and other Progressists were to be examined, but their examination was postponed on the application of Counsel, and it was decided to deal with the matter of the Y30,000 alleged to have been paid in connection with the Sugar Monopoly Mr. Imade, a canvasser of the company

was examined regarding the operations of the company to influence the members of the Diet. The accused stated that the adoption of a Sugar Monopoly was ambition of the company, which appointed a committee of five members to put the scheme into practice and in December 1907 he presented V90,000 to Messra. Matsura and Sawada (Constitutionalist members).

At this point the Presiding Judge asked if he did not meet other members of the Diet besides Matsura and Sawada regarding the Sugar Monopoly question. The accused replied that towards the end of February 1908, he had met Matsura, Ogino, and Yushinge. Mr. Yokota Torabiko was the only member besides the Constitutionalists whom he had seen. VEN 300,000 FOR A SUGAR MONOPOLY.

Mr. Esaki Reiji, one of the principal sharecompany in bribing the members of the Diet was in December 1907 he was invited to see Isomura at the house of his concubine. In the course of company was ready to pay money in connection with the Sugar Monopoly question, and was asked to canvass the Constitutionalists. sura and Sawada together with a draft of a l event of the Sugar Monopoly Bill being passed, Akiyama and others as private individuals he imade made a clean copy of the memorandum The Court asked whether accused did not | Sawada together with Y30,000 through Nakareceive Vs.000 from Aklyams at his (accused's) mura Chushichi. The promise to pay V 300,000 prepared to do; let them state plainly what bouse in March, 1928, to which the accused re- to the Constitutional party was conditional

cent. in Government bonds). The memorandom was written over the signatures of Imada and himself (Esaki) on behalf of the shareholders and was addressed to the headquarters

of the Constitutional party. The Presiding Judge, with a smile, asked i the shareholders did not hold a meeting and adopt a resolution not to organise a movement for the adoption of the Sugar Monopoly-that is, did they not meet at the house of Baron Shibusawa and adopt the resolution? The accused replied that the resolution might have been adopted deliberately in order to conceal the fact that the company was canvassing members of the Diet for the adoption of sugar

On being siked whether he did not try to influence other members of the Diet besides the Constitutionalists, the accused stated that he, together with Ito Moshichi (a director of the company), visited Mr. Kato Masanosuka, a Progressiat, at his house. Mr. Kato refused the request to work for the adoption of the Monopoly, saying that he would not concern himself in such a matter. On the way home they at his hotel, and told him that he might want money for the purpose of inducing some members to support the Bill and asked how much be wanted. Mr. Naito refused to receive any money, saying that had he any necessity of paying money, he would present them with an

Mr. Nakamura Chushi was the last person examined. He stated that he had taken a sum of money in his trunk. He (Nakamura) had destroyed the memorandum promising to pay

The proceedings were then adjourned the 8th instant.—Jopan Chronicle.

> CANTON DAY BY DAY. CONSULAR VISIT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 11th June.

The Viceroy received the Japanese Consu

at Canton this morning. FLOOD DISASTER.

A letter from Kwangsi states that, in the market place of Luk Chao, in the Ping Nami district, one hundred and filty buildings have collapsed in consequence of the recent floods. and there are at present only a small number of shops left, all in a mined condition. A gres number of cattle has also been swept away by I the floods.

FLOOD RELIEF. The Canton Central Relief Committee is still continuing-to-despatch-expeditions one after

sufferers with rice and other articles of neces-DEAR FUEL Owing to the floods firewood could not shipped down from up country to Canton, and consequently the price of this commodity has

gone, up considerably in the city as well as in

the town of Fatshan. rath lune. THE NEW BUND.

The Canton officials proposed to build road from inside the city to the new bund, promised before long and without difficulty. commencing from the Provincial Treasurer's yamen and passing through the Southern Gate and the Wing Ching Gate direct to the Goveroment Tien Tsr wharf. All the buildings on both sides of the public streets along the proposed road which have gradually been encroached upon will have to be pulled down in order to provide sufficient space to be taken up by the road. The Taotai for the Development of Native Industries (Chan Mong Tsang) has now the matter in hand. The residents of those buildings along the streets required for the purpose have been ordered to remove within a period of fifteen days. Work will be commenced on the construction of the newly-proposed road about the end of the 5th moon.

ALLEGED ROBBERS ARRESTED. velopment of industry. Akiyama and his On the 9th instant, on receiving information, that a letter has been addressed to each of the companion admired my views and were to the effect that a number of outlaws were on their way on board passenger junks to the district of Sunning via Kongmoon, the military officials sent out men to make an inspection of all junks engaged on that run and to search the passengers on board. The officials boarded a junk bound for Sunning from Fatshan, and effected the arrests of four alleged robbers. On board another junk coming from Canton, twelve others were also arrested. These doubtful characters were brought up to 'Canton' on the following day to be dealt with.

THE SHUN TAK OUTBREAK. With reference to the Shun Tak jail outbreak on the 3rd instant, when a number of prisoners escaped from confinement, a report has been received from the Shun Tak Magistrate ad dressed to the Viceroy to the effect that fort of the runaways have so far been re-captured

but thirty-one are still wanted: TAOTAI LAU SZ KER'S MURDER.

Inconnection with the death of the late Taotai Lau Sz Kee, who was murdered in Canton on the 27th ult. it is reported that so far the police have not been able to apprehend any of the assassins. The Viceroy has now again given orders to the Tantai of Constabulary and the Magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu to use their best endeayours to bring the calprits to book within a period of another ten days.

THE ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN,

Another ten thousand wooden opium licences have been sent to the town of Fatshan for distribution to the opium smokers in that city. SILK MERCHANTS HELD UP.

Yesterday morning, half-a-dozen silk merchants, who were carrying with them a quantity of raw silk to be disposed of at the marketplace of Yung Ki, were held up by fifteen robbers at Kwei Chow, in Shun Tak. One of the merchants was killed and four others badi injured. The valuable stuff belonging to the merchants was then removed by the robbers. THE FLOODS.

The ard party sent out by the Central Relief Committee to the flooded districts to assist the 1 the 16th instant. people has reported that the floods have subsided to the extent of four feet during the last two days. With a view to averting the possibility of further floods, more gunny bags are about to be sent to the affected districts for the repair of the dykes.

REVOLUTIONARIES AGAIN. The Canton authorities have received a tele-

gram from the Shanghai Taotai informing them that certain revolutionaries are reported to be proceeding to Canton with the contemplation to revolt. The Canton officials have been requested in the telegram to take precautionars steps to prevent any possible disturbances.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION

The Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights at Canton yesterday received a telegram from the Chinese residing in Annam saking of a class fight in Shekwan, a few persons had the members of the society to maintain a firm attitude against the Portuguese in the question of the delimitation of Macao

RIVER STRAMSHIP COMPANY. It is reported that the Ministry of Poets and Communications in Peking has granted per- A CARE of plague is reported in Joint, This is

the Chamber of Commerce at Waches, will not a company with sufficient capital to build steamers, in run on the West River between Hongkong, Canton, Wachow and Nanaing.

THE RECENT MURDER. With reference to the murder of Taotai Lau Sz Kpe, a fortnight ago, not one of the assauling bas so far been captured. The Vicetoy has now given instructions to increase the amount of the reward to \$5,000 for the apprehension of the culprits of the c

FLOOD RELIEF Yesterday, the party sent by the Contral Relief Committee on board the steam launch Kong Hung to the flooded district aloug the West River to assist the sufferers with twenty thousand catties of rice and two thousand pieces of gunny bags, returned to Canton after having distributed the above articles. This morning the same party proceeded again to the flood districts with another supply "to " relieve" the affected people.

THE SILK CROP.

It is learnt from the silk producing districts. that, owing to the recent disestrous floods, the called upon Mr. Naito Ribachi, a. Progressist, I second crop of silk has been so greatly damaged that it will only yield about thirty per cent. of a normalicron.

> Day before yesterday at op.m.an outbreak of fire took place in SuiShi Kal through the careless use of kerosene oil. 'On the alarm being raised, the different fire brigades promptly proceeded to the scene to render assistance. After nearly an hour's work the fire-fighters were able to extinguish the conflagration which had by that time already destroyed three houses and done demage to several others in the neighbourhood. In the accident two persons were

> > FAMINE IN KANSU.

The Canton Viceroy has received a telegraphic despatch from the Viceroy of Kansu informing him that a severe famine is now prevailing in the province of Kansu, where thousands of famine-stricken people are now. awaiting urgent relief. In the despatch the Canton Viceroy is requested to do his best to raise whatever funds possible and to remit the money to the North to relieve the sufferers.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME. Since the Viceroy issued his manifesto to his subordinates to raise funds towards the endowment funds for the Hongkong University, the Chinese in this city generally have svinced considerable enthusiasm in the project. It is confidently believed that a considerable sum of money may be expected from the people besides the donations from the officials. As the people are assured in the conviction that great benefits will be conferred on their sons by the University with the modern teaching promised, which they are in need of at present and est pecially in South China, the merchantand gentry are eager that the institution be founded soon. It is now reported that H. E. Chaung Pat 82, ex-Minister of Rallway, and Mining hasigiven a promise to raise subscriptions to the extent in round figures of \$100,000 towards the funds for the establishment of the Hongkong University, H. E. Cheung Pat Sa was a resident in the Straits Settlements for a long time, and is a man of great popularity and wealth, so there is every reason to believe that H. E. Choung will be able to tales the sum he

Wong Ta Ching, the commander-in-chief of the two Chinese cruisers Hei Yung and Hei Ri, who returned lately from his trip to the Straits Settlements, left here on the 12th instant for the Ho Yuen district to pay a visit to his

RAILWAY DIRECTORS, Both Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng and Mr. Lo Po Shun, president and vice-president, tospectively, of the Canton-Hankow,"Railway Company at Canton, have tendered their resignations from the company's service. Yesterday the board of directors of the company held a meeting to discuss the advisability of refusing their resignations with the result above gentlemen earnestly requesting them to

continue in their offices. CLAN FIGHT.

A report has been received from Namhoi. that a clan fight of a serious nature is taking place in the market place of Sai Wah between the people of the Koo Liu village and the Wong Kong village, in which several lives. have been lost. The Kwangchow Brigadier General has despatched a large body of troops to the scene to restore order.

EXEMPTION FROM LIKIN.

The merchants in the district of Ying Tak baye, in a joint representation, approached the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, with tha request that the company ask the Likin officials. on their behalf, not to levy Likin tax on goods carried by the railway, when under the value of ten tacis. The merchants further declared that. if their petition is not granted, they will ship their cargo by junks as before and will not patronise the railway any more.

PARACILS ISLANDS The Vicercy has given instructions to appoint the Provincial Treasurer, Wa Seung Lum, and the Salt Commissioner, Ting Nai Young, to be associate directors to co-operate with Taoial Wong and Taotai Li in the development of the

Paracels Islands.

17th June:

A NEW BANKING INSTITUTION.

It has already been reported that a Zativa banking corporation under the style of the Tai Shun Banking Corporation was being form. ed in Canton with a Capital of \$10,000,000 to be raised in subscriptions. On the lath instant a meeting was held for the purpose of electing a board of directors to manage the affairs of the concern. The election was conducted by poli when Mr. Chu Pak Kin secured the largest number of votes. Mr. Chu has now been appointed Chief Manager of the newly formed concern A sub-manager and a committee were also plected at the meeting. The members elected for appointments have taken up their duties from

THE FLOODS. The Canton officials, have not until now received a report from the Magistrate of the Young Chun district that owing to the recent disastrous floods, great loss in lives, property. etc. has been sustained by the people of that district, and a large number of sufferers are now waiting for urgent relief. Yesterday morning the Central Relief Committee sent out the 4th party with eight hundred bags of rice and \$700 in cash to the affected district on board a launch to assist the unfortunate people On the same day the 5th party was despatched to proceed up the districts of Ko-yits and Sze Wui with seven hundred bags of rice for distribution to the inhabitants of the affected dis-

SERIOUS CLAN FIGHT. On being informat that during the progres boon killed and about a desem others wounded the members of the Red Gross Society in Canton yesterday proceedad to the some to: render medical aid to those who required them.

COMMERCIAL.

WEBKLY SHARB RBPORT.

In their weekly share report, dated 12th inst.,

Massrs, Erich Georg & Co write :--Our market has ruled very strong, and a several cases show some little improvement. I to days' sight San Francisco & New York ...4 The sterling demand rate of exchange on Lon- 4 months' sight Draft, Barsilver in London is quoted 24-3/16d., 4 months' sight Germany....... and Consols £84.5/16. The Bank of England's Bar Silver......24 rate of discount remains 2} per cent, while the Bank of England rate

per cent. Bank, Shares, Hongkong, and Shanghai Bank shares sold at \$985 to \$990, closing with further sellers at latter rate; the London rate has gone up to 192. Nationals are unchanged. Marine Insurance Shares. There have been no sales reported and rates are unchanged, ex-

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkongs sold at Arthur. \$345, closing firm. Chinas are in demand at Sizo, but there are no shares to be had at the

Shipping Shares.—In Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's shares a fairly large business has been done at \$322 and \$33, and there are further buyers at that higher rate. Indo-Chinas have ruled quiet at \$74. London reporting a drop of 10s. (£4 for preference and £2 ros. for deferred shares), will be "At Home" to-day on board the Chitos while in Shanghai Tis. 55 has been accepted. from 4 to 6 p.m. Ching and Manilas, Douglases, and Star Ferries are unchanged. Shell Transports can be MR. Edward C. Wilks, of Hongkong, late placed at 63s. 6d. for Bearer scrip; London | Wilks and Jacks, the Kowloon shipbuilders, quotes sallers at 63s. 6d. for Name shares. Union Waterboats sold at Str.

Refineries.—China Sugars have recoded to I ROM and after the 1st October, 1909, the fee sales and sellers at \$140. Luzons are unchanged.

Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are unchanged. Raubs sold at rates ruling between \$91 7 HE registration of a memorial of re-entry b and \$9.35, and have sellers at \$9\$. Chinese the Government of Ma Wan Lot No. 23, on the Engineering and Mining Company's shares 2;rd December, 1908, has been cancelled. changed hands at Tls. 182; the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended 22nd ultimo, amounted to 29,999 tons of coal, and the sales during the same period to 34,349

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.-Hongkong and \$66, closing with sellers at the higher, and buyers at the lower rate. Geo. Fenwicks, and New Amoy Docks, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks have weakened, and are for sale at Tls. 84. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have again been done at \$59, closing steady. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have buyers at Tis. 160.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.-Hongkong: Lands have found buyers at \$110, but more shares are on offer. New Hongkong Hotels sold at \$40 and \$38, and are wanted at latter rate, while the old shares have sellers at \$70; Humphreys' Estates have sales and buyers at Sol. Shanghai Lands are quoted Tis. 119.

Other stocks under this heading are unchanged. Cotton Mills.—Shanghai 'quotes: Ewos Tls. 122, Internationals Tis. 87, Laou Kung Mows Tis. 108 and Socychees Tis. 375, all sellers. Hongkong Cottons are offer bg at \$8.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies. - China Light and Powers sold at rates ranging between 57.10 and 561, closing with sellers at 57. Hongkong Electrics fetched \$19, and have buyers at Dairy Farms sold and are in request at Green Island Coments rose to \$9.0, and at time of writing further buyers can be found. . Ropes have been done at \$25. United Asbestos, ordinary-shates prold-at-\$131 - and-Founders at \$300. In other stocks under this heading no sales have been reported, and quotations are the same as those given last.

Miscellaneous.—China-Borneos have been done at \$131 and 131, and continue in demand MR. Graham Hutchison, superintendent at latter rate. China Providents sold at \$93 R ley, Hargreaves and Company's shippard and are wanted. Old Peak Tramways have at Singapore, has arrived in the Philippine buyers at \$132. Langkats have buyers at Tls. He will be in Manila for several days, 1,119;-the-following-telegraphic-information, dated the 1st instant, has been received from the Sumatra director and manager of the Com. of houses in Victoria and Tung Lo Wan hav pany in Langkat: " Daily aggregate output | been made under the provisions of section a of crude petroleum 120,000 gailons; crude of the Rating Ordinance, 1901, (Ordinance No petroleum in tanks at date 330,000 gallons; 6 of 1901). kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 100,000 cases; THE Kucichow gentry and literati have tele kerosene shipped since 93,000 cases; and kerosene in stock at refinery at date 45,000 Peking, attacking the Governor of their pr cases." A few Watkins may be had at \$32. A. S. Watsons have been done at \$8.70, but more | prohibition. are on offer. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without any reported transactions.

FREIGHT: MARKET.

Messrs, Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly report of 12th inst.:-

During the fortnight under review the freight market has presented a decidedly feeble attitude, few inquiries only having come forward. The market both up North and in the South is at the close almost bare of orders, and if nothing unforeseen happens, owners will have to resort to laying up some of their boats before long. No recovery whatsoever has set in with re-

-gard to business from Saigon to this. After the fixtures of a couple of boats at 10 cents no fur- the sales during the period to 32,115,23 tons. ther tonnage seems to be wanted. From Saigon to 1 port Philippines a vessel is

reported settled for part cargo on basis of 25 cents per picul. Baiphong to Hongkong has the fixture of a

steamer at 20 cents per bag, which works out at about 14 cents per picul. From 2 ports Philippines to 2 ports North China a small steamer obtained a charter at 34

cents per picul. Advices from the North describe the position of the market as having undergone a decided change for the worse. Export from the Yangtze has practically come to a standstill owing to the long continued absence of rain, in consequence of which there is no water in the inland creeks, and it is impossible for the native

boats to get down to their shipping ports. 'An insignificant demand has been showing | decided. Admiral Sab has advocated that for tonnage to load from Newchwang for Can- punishment for divulging naval secrets, w ton, but business has not resulted on account is to be banishment, should be changed of poor rates offered by charterers.

Coal freights form the only branch of coasting business, which does not participate in the MR. John Lambert, Lloyd's surveyor in H general calmness. The following fixtures kong, was summoned to the Police Court, are on record : Pulclaut/Hongkong at \$2.35, terday morning, for allowing a ferocious do Hongay/Canton at \$1.75, Wakamatzu/Canton roam about unmuzzled at Kowloon. The at \$2.80, Moji/Hongkong at \$2.10, Wakamatro/ it is alleged, bit a Chinese youth recently Swatow at \$2.30.

Time charter : German's.s. Laudrat Beheiff, was remanded. a modern c aster of 2,200 tons d.w. carrying capacity, has been taken up for Straits/Rangoon THE Kobe Herald is informed that Mr. trade at \$4,300 Stralts currency for 6/6 months. H. Scidmore, now American Consul at N Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load :- For saki, has been appointed to Kobe, and tha Baltimore and New York :- Brit, bark Alcides, place at the southern port will be taken by goaz tons net reg., arrived May 2nd.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged :- None. Departure of Sailers:-None,

TO-DAY'S EXCRANGE.

Carrenty-Benk T.T.

India T. Te von tel ser senten senten senten bed senten ser ser 147 534 Shanghal-Bank T.T. werenessessessesses 741 Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. S100 76} Java-Bank T.T.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

cept North Chinas, which are wanted at Tis. VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Hedworth Lambton arrive at Tairen (Dalny) on 7th inst. from Por

the sovereign rights of China in her territoria and Whampon Docks have been done at \$67 A LARGE bull thine ran amok at Klagan, British North Borneo, recently. It had a large woun

LAST Saturday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. and F. H. Mayleft for a brief holiday in the home France-Bank T.T. Victoria

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messys. R. S. Kapoonta & Co. Corrected to noon: later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page

	hanghal—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100?6	Supplied by Messrs, B. S	S. KADOOR	tin & Co.		 Control of the Association of the Asso	A CAMPANIAN AND A CAMPANIAN AN	ren under "Commercial Intelligence," page	C 5.	
	months' sight L/O	STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	Valuk.	, I	POSITION AS PER	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	PRESENT GOOTATION RASED ON EAST VEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
1 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	months' sight do. 455 o days sight Sydney & Melbourne1.95 months' sight France	Banks. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	5125	\$125	{	\$2,000,234	{Final of £2 and beaus of 5/-for 1908 @ } ex 1/8}=\$26.024	51 %	{Soos sellers London £93.5/-
B B	months' sight Germany	Tational Bank of China, Limited	99,925	13	£ 6	{4,000 } \$150,000 }	\$10,223 "	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	***	351 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
i h	LOCAL AND GENERAL.	Canton Insurance Office, Limited		\$ 1 50	Sţo	{ \$411,990 } { £155,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	0	Sigs sellers
71 V	ICE-ADMIRAL Sir Hedworth Lambton arrived Tairen (Dalny) on 7th inst. from Port	North China insurance Company, Limited		Lis	£s	Tis. 150,000 (Tis. 303,747 (Tis. 118,277)	Tis. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908		Tis. 105 buyers
t A	HE number of cases of plague which have een notified in Yokohama up to the 8th inst.	Union insurance Seciety of Canton, Limited		\$250	Stoo	\$190,000 \$190,148 \$105,149 \$681,609		Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	0	Stas sellers
is M	form than a dozen policemen have been arrest-	Yangtese Insurance Association, Limited		Sico	\$60 \$20	\$2,000,000 \$294,405 \$299,164 \$1,000,000 \$438,668	\$375,341	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907		S225 bayers Stro bayers
r T	HE Captain and Officers of H.I.J.M.S. Chitose will be "At Home" to-day on board the Chitose	Thing Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	5150	5 50	\$13,803 J \$1,438,173	3168,711	\$27 for 1906	. 8 %	Sti sellets
fro No.	om 4 to 6 p.m. R. Edward C. Wilks, of Hongkong, late of vilks and Jacks, the Kowloon shipbuilders, is	Ohina and Manila Steamship Company, Limited Oouglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25 \$50 \$16	Sac Sco Suc	\$7,000 \$264,638} \$99,067} \$250,000	\$1,03\$ Nil \$29,279	2 for year ending 30.6.1908	. 7 %	S35 salars S35 sa. and b.
) I to	ROM and after the 1st October, 1909, the fees	Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000	Irg L5	S15 Ls	\$607,500 { \$79,428 { \$25,344 } £10,000 }	\$29,279 £13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=\$3. 154		575
7	HE registration of a memorial of re-entry by .e Government of Ma Wan Lot No. 23, on the	Do. do. (Deferred) Shanghal Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tie, to	Tls. 50	Tis. 75,000	Tls. 14,510 £63,817	Final of Tis, 12 making Tis. 33 for 1908 Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	{ 71 %	Tis, 52 sellers Tis, 52 buyers 63/- buyers
F:	RESH orders have been given to the Viceroys ad Governors of all the provinces to preserve the sovereign rights of China in her territorial	Star * Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	\$10 \$10	\$10 55	65,000 } 65,000 } \$48,68 ; Tis 98,000	S3,x21	{\$1.00} for year ending to.4. 1909	{ 4 %	\$26 \$15}
Y A	LARGE bull thino ran amok at Klagan, British out Borneo, recently. It had a large wound	Faku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited		Tls. 50		Tis. 481,479 Tis. 44,100 Tis. 81,000 Tis. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tis. 15 making Tis. 25 for 1908		Tis, 45 sales
i di	the shoulder and departed after doing some amage. R. John Bandow will be in charge of the panish Consulate in Hongkong during the	China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100 \$100	Stoo Tis. 50	{ \$150,000 } \$56,848}	Dr. \$5,858 Dr. \$135,893 Tls. 9,175	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08		\$140. \$15 sellers Tis. 2715 b.
t st fu	bsence on leave of Mr. C. Friesland or until	Mining. Shinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld			£	\ \(\(\(\) \) \(\) \	£22,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No.12) for year	, , ,	Tis, z8j sales
ls J r. 111 o; si	H. Vömel has been recognised as president Hongkong of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.	Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	Pl -	41 21	6/10 £1	1) (£11,556 Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	\$	Sol sellers
i. b	Its Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi has seen appointed Honorary President of the orthcoming Anglo-Japanese Exhibition to be seld in London.	Docks, WHARVES & GODOWNS. Tenwick (Goo.) & Co., L.mited	18,000	525	\$25	\$42,916	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10	512
B. 66	or N. Moses—has been appointed a sur- eyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under tons burden, during the absence on leave of	Hongkong & Kowloon Whatf and Godown Co., Ld		550 \$50	\$50 \$50	\$ 50,000 \$26,806 \$40,000 \$97,199	Colon and	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	112 %	- \$58 sellers - \$65 sellers
it T	HE Grand Council has instructed the Waiwu-	Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld	55,700	Tls, 100		Tis. 697,257	Tis, \$3.742	Interim of Tis. 23 for 6 months ending	6 %	Tis. 514 sains
d A	hich have been entered into by China with pregin countries. HOA-CONSTRICTOR measuring eighteen feet	LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	1			Tis, \$0,000 } Tis, 125,000	Tis. 22,818			
d B	ice inches has been killed near Kayu-kapor, in british North Borneo. A native youth of ten curs killed the snake with a spear.	Angle-French Land Investment Co., Ld	50,181 50,181	515 515 2 5502	\$15 \$15	\$30,000 \$1,000 \$648,975 }	Dr. 4,200 \$24,611 \$295	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	21 6.	\$19 buyers , \$69 s. ex.es. \$38 sa. new
R all	t ley, Hargreaves and Company's shippards t Singapore, has arrived in the Philippines, le will be in Manila for several days,	Hougkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	50,000 150,000	\$100 \$100 \$10	\$25 \$ \$100	\$13,912\$ \$150,000 \$253,172} \$43,951\$	\$26,475 \$5,486	Final of \$3} making \$7 for 1908	61 %	
it be	T is notified that alterations in the numbering if houses in Victoria and Tung Lo Wan have seen made under the provisions of section 41 the Rating Ordinance, 1901, (Ordinance No.	m. tout and and Deliding Company, Limited	78,000	~	Sgo Tis, 50 Sto	none	\$278	Final of Tis. 3 and bonus of Tis. 2 making Tis. 8 for 1908	61 %	Tis. 120 S46 sales
; 6 ; T	of 1901). THE Kucichow gentry and literati have tele- traphed to the Kucichow official body in	COTTOM MILLS. Ewo Sottom Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld	15,000	Tis, çe	Fla. 50	{ Tls. 150,000} Tls. 45,939}] is, 8,820	Tis. 5 for year ended 31.10. 1908	41 %	Tis, 124§ 6.
O P	reking, attacking the Governor of their pro- tions for negligence in carrying out the opium prohibition.	Company, Limited	125,000	\$10 Tls. 75	\$10 Tis. 75	Tis, 175,000	\$9.553 Tir, 8,372	Tis, 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	6 %	\$8 sales Tis. 86 Tis. 208
g	NITH a view to preserving song birds in this Colony, His Excellency the Governor will be lad it alt holders of game licences under Orlinance No. 6 of 1885 will destroy magples	MISCELLARIBOUS.	2,000	Tis, 500	Tis. 100 Tis. 500	Tij 31,172	Tls. 4,829 Tis. 15,911	Tls. 4 for 1908	10 %	Tie. 375
ir de la de	whenever opportunity offers. MR. W. P. Ker, Acting-Commercial Attaché to he British Legation in Peking, in place of Sir	Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	50,000 50,000	}	[[] [[] []	none	14 i. S61,138	So cents for 7208	84 %	Stof Styl bayers Sof sellers Sof bayers
d, a a	Alexander Hosie, is now staying in Shanghai at the Palace Hotel, and has opened an office as usual, at the British Consulate-General.	Oairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 571	\$10 \$6 \$10_	\$102,000 \$10,000 \$8,000	\$3,407 \$48	St-30 for year ending 3t 7.08	7£ % 8 10± %	Stof buyers Stof buyers Sq.10 sales
c. I	THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ld., kindly informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended May 29, 1939, amounted to 31,247.37 tons and	H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000 21,000	\$10	\$10 \$10 \$2¢ \$10	\$5,000	\$25x \$8,057	52 for year ending 29,2,09	91 %	\$12 \$21 bayers \$191 bayers
is 25	On the 31st ultimo the opening ceremony of the Tairen factory of the Opoda Cement Com-	Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000 50,000	\$15 \$10	\$25 \$10	4 Tis. 647.000	\$7,616 \$8,790	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 190 Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908 fand Quarterly div. of Tis. 124 for account	08 121 X 81 X	\$155 sellers \$25 seller [ex div] Tis. 975 b.
at	pany, which has just been constructed at a cost of Y900,000, took place. The premises of the factory cover 700,000 tsubo of land on which the material for cement is obtained.	Peak Tramways Company, Limited Peak Tramways Company (new) Pak Tramways Company (new)	25,000 25,000 50,000	Sto	Gr. 100 \$10 \$1 \$1 \$10	\$20,000	\$3,204	1909	6 %	Sist buyers Sist
34 on	ACCORDING to a Tokio despatch of 7th inst.: The str. Nippon Kai Maru caught fire off the Aomori Prefecture and sank immediately. Of	anghal Gas Company, Limited	75,000 24,000 30,000	Sio Fig. 50		50 Tis. 100,000	Tis. 6,603	Final of Tis. 4 making Tis. 7½ for 1907 Final Tis. 5 making Tis. 8 for 1908	4 1 %	
to to on-	those on board, twenty-seven were saved and eleven bodies were recovered; but 130 fishermen and sixteen of the crew were drowned. As many different plans and propositions have	outh China Morning Post, Limited	I&160	2 £20	*	Tis. 220,000		None	8 X	Tis, at 5 buyers 514 25 buyers
ing an-	been put forward in connection with the Navy re-organization, nothing definite has been decided. Admiral Sah has advocated that the punishment for divulging naval secrets, which	Jaion Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000 \$0,000	Tie, 200	2 XC	Tle. 15,295	3236 Tis. 201 \$172	Tis, 6½ for year ending 30.4.07	al 61 Y	Tis. 94 bayers Siz bayers Siz sales
unt ast- the	is to be banishment, should be changed to decapitation. MR. John Lambert, Lloyd's surveyor in Hong-	Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	016	\$4 \$10 \$7	£ 935,00003	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	64 %	Sa goloù
35,	kong, was summoned to the Police Court, yes- terday morning, for allowing a ferocious dog to roam about unmuzzled at Kowloon. The dog it is alleged, bit a Chinese youth recently and	g, d,	#5,00K	\$7	\$7	2020	53.95	year ended 3oth June, 1906		
eiff,	as it was put, "flew at a policeman." The case was remanded. THE Kobe Herald is informed that Mr. Geo	These shares are entitled to half of the profits	1004		e-g.	#14**				A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE S
For	H. Scidmore, now American Consul at Naga saki, has been appointed to Kobe, and that his place at the southern port will be taken by Ma C. F. Deichmann, now Consul at Tamen	is ir.	11-							
	Formosa. Mr. Scidmore will enter upon hiduties at Kobe about August 1. Last Saturday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. and Mr.									The Control of the Co
5/16 1/9}	F. H. Mayleft for a brief holiday in the homeland A number of friends gathered at Murray Pier t wish the departing official box voyage, amon whom was Mr. C. Clementi, Assistant Colonic	to in the state of								
: 10 5 31 -10	Secretary. The Government launch Victorians requisitioned to convey the party on boar	The state of the second real parties of the real parties of the parties of the second real parties of	Lo Longitus	THE PARTY	TOTAL SAME	Mariana Mat	Arreal Remark	y, Idmited, at the Printing Office of the Com	Pery	The beat was an and the second of the second

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General Managers

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\$36 PER AWNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS. SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909. 六拜禮 號九十月大英港香 NEW SERIES No. 7007 **凡二初月五年元統宣** Shipping—Steamers Banks. Mails. Banks. COROHAMA SPECIE BANK ORIENTAL PENINSULAR AND TONGKONG AND SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION. CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen \$4,000,000 STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. RESERVE FUNDS RESERVE FUNDS -Sterling Head Office:-YOKOHAMA. £1,500,000 at 2/-=\$15,000,000 \$1,500,000 at 4,500,000 \$29,500,000 Branches and Agencies. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPERSES 15,000,000 CHRFOO. STEAMERS TOKIO. TIENTSIN. KOBE. COURT OF DIRECTORS PEKIN. OSAKA. NEWOHWANG. ? Freight and JOINT SERVICE OF NAGASAKI. SHANGHAI (Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson-Chairman. Uapt. O. Jones, R.N.R. 24th June | Passage. LONDON. DALNY. H. E. Tomkins, Reg.-Deputy Chairman. THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., A PORT ARTHUR. LYONS. W. Bandow, Esq. | B. Shellim, Esq. See Special THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. ANTUNG. NEW YORK. R. Shewan, Esq. R. G. Barrett, Rsq. LIOYANG. SAN FRANCISCO. C. S. Gubbay, Esq. H. A. Siebs, Esq. MUKDEN. HONOLULU. H. A. W. Siade, Esq. LONDON and ANTWERP VIA W. Helms, Esq. TIE-LING. BOMBAY. HONGKONG-CANTON LINE. About SFreight and CHANG-CHUN. C. R. Lenzmann, Req. SHANGHAL. S.S. "HONAM" 1,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons. HANKOW. CHIEF MANAGER: and MARSEILLES "HRUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons. Hongkong-J. R. M. SMITH HONGKONG:--INTEREST ALLOWED Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. MAKAGER: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. SHANGHAI, MOJ), KOBE | SARDINIA | About (Freight and (Saturday excepted). & YOKOHAMA [Capt, C. C. Talbot, R. N.R.] 20d July Passage. Shanghal-H. E. R. HUNTER. per Annum on the Daily Balance. Departures from Canton to Hongkong dally at 8 a.m. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted). 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Departures from Hongkong to Macso on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the bytheHONGKONGANDSHANGHAL Company's Wing Lok Street Whark Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M. obtained on application. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 32 PER THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, CENT. perannum. ... CANTON-MACAO LINB. AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 of more to the HONGKONG AND S.S. "HOL SANG," 457 Tons. NCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. SHAMCHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. TOBACCO & CIGARETTES. DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum. HEAD OFFICE:-LONDON. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 F.M. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGH. BANKING CORPORATION, JOINT SERVICE OF J. R. M. SMITH, HONGRONG, CANTON AND MACAO STRAMBOAT CO., LTD., MIXTURES: RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROFRIE. Chief Manager. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. COMPANY, LTD. Guards. Garrick. Craven. NTEREST ALLOWED on OURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK. CANTON-WUCHOW LINE. Richmond. Ardath. Glasgow. annum on the Dally Balances. S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons. GAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000 On Fixed Deposits for 12 months. 4 per cent. One of the above steamers leaves Onnton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. ... 3t Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Lintan" and "Sanui." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin. HEAD OFFICE-SHAMGHAL. TOBACCO: WM. DICKSON BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN. Manager. Old English-Curve-Cut. Hongkong, 5th April, 1929. [22. BRANCHEE: Hamburg Hankow EXCURSION TO MACAO. Calcutta Capstan Navy Cut. INTERNATIONAL BANKING Singapore Tientsin CORPORATION. Yokohama Tsingten Telpaniu On SUNDAY, the 20th June. (Medium and Full). S.S. "SUI-AN" CAPITAL PAID UPGOLD \$3,350,000 FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222 will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at Q A.M. RESERVE FUNDGOLD \$3,250,000 BANKERS: CIGARETTES: EGYPTIAN Departure from Macao & P.M. -ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222 Koanigliche Seehandlung (Preussis-Fares : Excursion Rates as usual. che Staatsbank) Felucca. Bouton Rouge. N.B.—The Company size runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and Direction der Disconte Gesellschaft HVAD OFFICE: ... from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects Doutsche Bank 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. S. Bloichroeder with the returning steamer from Macao. Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft LONDON OFFICE: VIRGINIAN CIGARE | TES: Bank fuer Handel und Industrie THREADNERDLE HOUSE, E.C. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the-Robert Warschauer & Co. Mendelssohn & Co. Craven. Garrick. Blackcat HONGKONG, CANTON & MAGAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehnel Franklun LONDON BANKERS: HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), Three Castle (Magnums.) Jacob S. H. Stern. State Express. BANK OF ENGLAND. opposite the Blake Pier. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF Sal. Opponhum jr. & Co., Koein. Bayerische Hypotheken und Wochselbank, RIGIAND, LIMITED. THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LID. ORAWFORD GO. Muanchen. **W**otels. BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE LONDON BANKERS: World. Mesits. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS. HONGKONG HOTEL. Sherries, Champagnes, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK THE Corporation transacts every Descrip-tion of Banking and Exchange Business, Madeiras. Marsalas, LIMITED. receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:— Clarets. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY, FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE. DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLECHAFT. Hocks and Moselles, Burgundies, For 12 months 42 per cent, per annum. String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner. Brandies, Gins. INTEREST allowed on Correct Account. Vermouths; Whiskies, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be A. F. DAVIES, Liqueurs, learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Hongkong, 5th February, 1909 Manager. No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Ales, Beers and Stouts. Hongkong. A. KORHN W. M. ANDERSON, Manager. Telephone Manager. Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. For CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO. Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. No. 75. NEDE LANDSUHE HANDEL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. LUXURY, COMFORT, QUIET. Untimations. MAATSOHAPPIJ. Queen's Road Central. (Netherlands Trading Society.) THE SAVOY. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. ESTABLISHED 1824. PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£5,750,000).
RESERVE FUND (Fl. 5,752,884.84) Potels. CUISINE. The MANAGEMENT of (about £479,407). The SAVOY beg to inform Head Office-Amsterdam. HOTEL PLEASANTON, STAY AT THE the public that, as they in-Head Agency-BATAVIA. tend to remove to new pre-No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shangbal, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Dell), Palembang, Kotamises, all the stock they & have at present will be sold | Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin. Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colem-TIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL-Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. nt cost price to make room bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Salgon, Halphong, Hanol, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-ASTOR HOUSE for new goods: New York, San Francisco, &c. ments, Renowned Culme, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate. (LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL) ILONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS THE SAVOY. HENRY LUTZ, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. BANK, LIMITED. Hongkong, 19th June, 1909 MANAGER. THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

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	NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, PRINZ REGENT LUITFOLD" WEDNESDAY, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON. Capt H. Kirchner 30th June, Noon.
	SHANGHAI, NAGAZAKI, KOBE WKLEIST"
١.	BRISBANE, SYDNEY and Capt D. Lenz FRIDAY, 16th June 10 A.M.

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Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

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MA	RSEILLES, VIA	PORTS	SYDNEY	Robufat	22nd June, at'l P.M.
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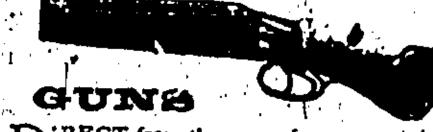
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27, Des Vorux Road Houghong, Sjunko de 1909.

THE STORY OF THE TELESCOPE.

EXPLORING THE SUN.

Three hundred years ago, almost to the day -probably in June, 1609—the starry Galileo, hearing in Venice that a spy-glass had been made in Flanders "so ingeniously constructed that it made the most distant objects appear quite near, so that a man could be seen quite plainly at a distance of two miles," made his telescope. The instrument made in Flanders eams to have been discovered by a sheer fluke: an apprentice, playing with spectacle isuses, and holding them in front of each other in October, 1608, in Middleburg, finding that a large and inverted view of distant objects was obtained. Hearing of this, Galileo thought the thing out for himself, as he says, "not by chance, but by the way of pure reasoning." Amongst the first of this invention was the discovery of the so-called craters of the moon, the rings of Saturn, the moonlight phases of Venus, four of the moons of Jupiter, and the spots upon the sun.

The discovery of Jupiter's satellites was of reat interest to Galileo, since, in establishing a parallel between Jupiter and the earth with its moons, it lent support to the theory of Copernicus that this earth and Jupiter and the other planets revolve round the sun. The discovery of the rings of Saturn became a source of grave apprehension to Galileo when, in the course of time, they disappeared, as they do when we face them edgewise. We can begin to appreciate his feeling at this apparent catastrophe only when we appreciate the state of opinion by which he was surrounded, and which is instauced by his professorial colleague at Pisa, who absolutely declined to look through the telescope at the moons of Jupiter, on the sufficient ground that those moons, not being mentioned in Aristotle, could not exist. The discovery of sun spots was also a serious one, involving as it did, in contemporary opinion, a disgraceful reflection upon the honour of the erb of the day-something, indeed, nearer blasphemy than importinence.

AN ASTRONOMER'S OBSERVATIONS.

At the Royal Institution a few evenings ago, rofessor George E. Hale, Director of the Solar l'hysics Observatory at Mount Wilson, in Califimia, the boundless monetary resources of which are provided by Mr. Carnegie, gave us the results of some more recent observations upon the sun and especially upon sun spots. The atmospheric and other conditions at Mount Wilson are such as are nowhere else rivalled, and the results recently obtained are timply marvellous. Photography with calcium light, for instance, or with certain elements of the light emitted by bydrogen, shows us sun tpots as great vortices, those in the northern hemisphere rotating in one direction, those in the southern hemisphere rotating in the other direction, like cyclonic disturbances in own atmosphere. Detailed analysis of the with the latest improvement, the light emitted by sun spots has proved it to dislightest touch, the strongest and the play features such as the doubling of certain spectral lines, and the circular polarisation in opposite direction of the elements of the We sell our Adler under our by Professor Zeeman as definitely indicative of Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the

the influence upon-light of a magnetic-field. The existence of sun spots is thus demons. trated to be connected with the presence of a powerful magnetic field in the solar atmosphere immediately above them, the intensity of this field rapidly diminishing in the higher levels of the solar envelope. Sir William Crookes repeated last week a fundamental experiment first made by him more than thirty years ago showing the effect of a magnet in diverting the stream of electrified particles inside a Crookes tube. Hence have proceeded in later times the theories of Sir Joseph Thomson and of Professor Arrhenius, both of whom were present last week to find their work pressed into the

services of the new interpretation of sun spots. THE RESOURCES AT MOUNT WILSON.

Deeply interesting were the photographs and other exhibits of the conditions under which this astonishing work at Mount Wilson is performed. Towers hundreds of feet high and pits hundreds of feet deep are almost commonplaces there, and, not content with the present provision, which gives him an image of the sun seven inches, Ethink, across, Professor Hale is proceeding to have erected and excavated means which will give him an image seventeen inches across. There is a great deal to learn fas about sun spots yet, and about many other facts of the sun. Their enormous significance, as Professor Hale pointed out, is that they are facts about the only star which we can study at all closely. No other ster in the heavens appears as more than a mere point of light in the largest telescope. Our sun must be like thousands of other stars throughout the sky that are in a corresponding stage of stellar evolution.

And thus our study of him helps to forge the key of cosmic interpretation. There may be more than one opinion as to the utility of ratesupported institutions for the distribution of tenth-rate fiction, and /I suppose there are things to say about the life of the people in Pittsburg: but the Eriglish astronomer can scarcely hesitate to congratulate, if not to savy, his American brother, who has at his disposal such endless resources for the advance of our knowledge in this stupendous sphere.

As one listened last week and recalled the life of Galileo, who, just three, hundred years ago, levelled the first telescope against the sky, one wondered where that noble spirit is now, and could not but feel something like what Professor Clifford, called cosmic emotion at those ultimate decrees of Nature, whereby life is so chort and art so long! What would Galileo have made of these results, the yourgest children of his mighty mint tu in some sense, at any rate, he has

"The wages of golugion, and not to die." -C. William all Mail Gasalle. WEATHER-FURMOAST AND SIURA-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsul for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected

> A CONE. indicates a Typhoon to the North of the point upwards A COME indicates a Typhoon to the Morth-Rest point upwards and DhUM of the Colony, A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the Rast of the

A COME point downwards and DRUM below

indicates a Typhoon to the South-Rest of the Colony.

wards A CONE point down-

. A CONE

point down-

indicatesa Typhoon to the South-West

of the Colony,

Colony.

indicatesa Typhoon

to the South of the

BALL below

A BALL

wards and

indicatesa Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and BALL below

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-Wes of the Colony.

Black Signal: Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Red Signals Indicate that the centre is

believed to be more than 300 miles away from

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour, doublet, which were several years ago observed Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Hongkong-and-Kowloon-Wharf-and-Godown-Company at Kowloon,

URGENT SIGNAL In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office :-

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT IMPERVALS

OF TEM SECONDS. A Black Cross will be holsted at the same

time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS. The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Fingstaff, and H.M.S. Tomar.

1. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

11. Three Lights Vet :al, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment. No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the

III. Three Lights e tical, Red Green Red,

Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night. These Night Signals will be substituted the

the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night,

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS. For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time

that any of the above Day Signals are hole ed in the Harbour, Aberdeen, Gap Rock. Sau Ki Wan, Waglan, Sal Kung. Stanley. Cape Collinson. Sha Tan Kob.

Tal Po. This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm

Warning is hoisted in the Harbour. Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessele, on demand, by signal, from the light.

T. G. 7106.

th Brig. terp

had spent weeks completing preparations, we

had to accept defeat, as a succession of north-

westerly gales made the tack hopeless. My

experience has convinced me that in the month

of August one may reasonably expect suitable

weather, and I have decided that it will be in

August that I shall make my great effort

to reach the goal, if the attempt is made

at all. If the season is an average one we

distance from Dane's Island to the Pole is

about 700 miles. I believe that this distance

three days. I am taking with me provisions to

last twelve months, 6,000 pounds of gasoline

for the motor, ten Esquimeux dogs, a small

boat, and sledges, so that if the America does

not take us direct to the Pole we may be able

The America is fitted with a duplicate system

of motors, increasing her speed if both are used

to complete the journey by sledging "...

bearing the cost of the expedition.

MALARIA IN BRITISH DU-

MINIONS,

REFORTS AT PREVENTION.

tution last week by Major Ronald Ross :---.

"M for Ross, in his enthusiasm for the

public health, has indicted many men, especial-

ly the seniors in many countries, for their

apathy and ignorance; but to most people the

wonder is that in so short a space of time practi-

cal issues should be already so pronouncedly in

evidence. The difficulties of overcoming the

obstacles to a more rapid development of ma-

laria prevention lie partly in the personal factor

of three in charge of a colony; acd it is at the

same time largely a question of finance. There

by many of the older medical men practising in

the tropics. During the past ten years, how-

ever, the Schools of Tropical Medicine in

London and Liverpool have been actively teach-

ing the most recent developments of tropical

pathology and bygiene to medical men en-

gaged in the practice of their profession in the

tropics, and that the numbers availing them-

selves of the teaching; is not insignificant may

be gathered from the fact that 1,000 medical

men have been thus trained in the London

"Again, we might be inclined to believe

from Major, Ross's statements that but little

had been done, or was being done, by the

Colonial Office authorities in England, or by the

Governors of colonies, to check the ravages of

malaria and of other scourges of the tropics.

Ever since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain took up

the question of the prevention of malaria in the

Crown Colonies of the Empire and dealt in a

statesmanlike fushion with the health of their

peoples, the Colonial Office has been keenly ac.

tive in the matter. The Colonial Office authorities,

by the enthusiasm which they have maraged to

instil into the whole of the service, have caused

sanitary work, including malaria prevention, to

occupy a foremost place in the minds of the

Governor and Council of every colony. The

Colonial Office has given grants of money to

the Schools of Tropical Medicine in both

Liverpool and London, and enabled them to

carry on their work. In practically every school

in the tropics under the jurisdiction of the Co-

mosquito in the spread of malaria. Nor are

the Governors of our Colonies lacking in the

duty on this point, for many of the Crown Co

lonies at present contribute freely from their

many ways publicly and privately encourage

research and practical sanitation for the benefit

spots can be freed from malaria at a moderate

expenditure, but the problem of dealing with

large tracts of country so as to render them

malaria free has not yet been solved. That it

may be solved is devoutly to be hoped, and in

that hope we would urge Professor Ross to

continue his campaign. He will find, however,

that not only the Colonial authorities at home

are ready to help financially and practically in

the future as they have done in the past, but

that Colonial Governors and the medical offi-

cers in charge of the public health have the

question of malaria and its prevention kataly at

sanction any reasonable expenditure which will

mitigate the cylls which Professor Ross has so

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING BALOON.

HAR ALWAYS ON HAND

OIGARS, CIGARETTES

TOILEY REQUISITES

FOR SALE

IN D'ASTRAR STREET

HOMORONO,

[34

ably demonstrated to exist."

beart, and that they are willing and anxious to

"Professor Ross has shown that isolated

of the public health.

School of Tropical Medicine alone.

London, May 15th.

the present trip.

have a very good chance of success.

Furnishing Department ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

ITEMS OF

IN OUR SHOW ON THE

FIRST FLOOR 2st. 6in. × 2st. 6in. from \$10

3st. x 3st. from \$21. COVERED GREEN or RED BAIZE.

ENVELOPE **FOLDING**

CARD TABLES from \$21.50, covered in BAIZE IMITATION LEATHER OR REAL SKIN IN ALL COLORS SMOKERS'

CABINETS

in dainty and Artistic designs, FITTED with COPPER and SILK PANELS, WITH KEYS TO_ALL_CUPBOARDS_AND DRAWERS

\$15, \$18.50 AND \$21.50

in ENGLISH and **AMERICAN STYLE** from-\$27.50-to-\$65:00-

REVOLVING BOOKCASES FINISHED IN NATURAL TEAK OR TO IMITATE ALL WOODS

PEDESTALS IN VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLE, READY FOR INSP! CTION.

CARVED WHATNOTS

Both ordinary and CORNEI SHAPES

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BRIC-1-BRAC

ALL ARTICLES CHERKLOTTA SHOWN WITH NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE

POWEL

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

28, Queen's Road. tiong ong, 4th June, 10 9.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION ... THE Undersigned have received instructions from A. L. STEIN, Esquire, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY. the 28th June, 1909; at 2 P.M., within his Residence, No. 1, The Albany, THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

Comprising: SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Double BRASS-MOUNTED BED. STEADS with MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAUS Single and Double WARD-ROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAK HATSTAND with BEVELLED "GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE by Mass Wm. Powell & Co., Ld., BLACKWOOD DESKS, VFLVRT-PILE CARPETS RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAV INGS, OLD CHINESE VASES and WALL PLATES, JARDINIERES STANDS, &c., PANTRY and KITCHEN; REQUISITES,

One UPRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANO ROOMS by Hobinson Piano Co., One GRAMO-

and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN;

A Unique Assortment of OLD WEAPONS. Catalogues will be issued. Electric fans will be used during Sale. On view from Saturday, 26th instant.

> HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

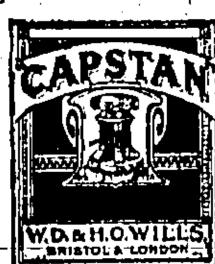
Intimations.

l ERMS :---As usual,

"THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NIOTICE is hereby given that BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED, Registered Office, Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, W.C., England Tobacco Manufacturers, have on the 2nd day of April 1909, applied for the registration, i Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark :---



in the name of BRILISH-AMERICAN TO B CCO COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods :-Manufactured Tobacco, in Class 45. A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen

at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Dated the 16th day of April, 1909:

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD., J. W. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy "Bisquit Dubouche

	& Co."	•	
·			r Bot
1	XXX Very Old Fine	\$	2.50
	V.O.C.B, Guaranted 20 Yea	rs	
/	Old		5.50
	ALSO	•	•
	QUINQUINA?	•	

QUINQUINA? DUBONNET

FRENCH STORE. Sole Agent.

. Berkkeng, 30th April, 1909.

TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TARLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every to minuter. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minuter. 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Rvery 15 minutes. 12.45 p.m. to' 1.15 p.m. ... Every to minutes. 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every to minutes 2.15 p.m. to \$.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes 3.50 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes 5.00 p.m. to f.00 p.m. ... Rvery to minutes.

NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m; and 9 p.m., 9.35 p.m. to 12.45 p. SAFLA DETI DOZI' SUNDAYS

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m., ... Rvery 15 minutes g.og a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Hvery 30 minutes 9:30 m.m. to 10:30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes 10.10 a.m. to 11.00 a.m, ... Every 10 minutes. 11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon... Ryery 15 minptes. 12.00 Noon to 1,00 p,m. ... Resty to minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 0.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Rvery 15 minutes, 7.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minute.

MIGHT CARS as on Week Days. BATDEDAYS. Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.50 p.m. and

.11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Des Voeux Road Contral,

John D. Humphrbys & son, General Manager's Hongkong, 1st April/1909.

CHINESE STUDENT'S SPEECH

RESTRICTIONS.

IN OANADA PLEA FOR THE REMOVAL OF EMIGRATION

At the annual dinner of the law faculty of McGill University in Montreal recently a unique fenture was that the chief speech was delivered by Peter Hing, the Chinaman who best all his rivals at the examinations a year ago, and may do so again this year. The toast to " he best little yellow devil that ever came to town" was by far the most popular of the evening Dealing with the awakening of China to the civilisation of the West, and what Canada did to drive the Chinese student to other coun-

tries, he said in part:-

"China is awakening. She realises what a nation should possess in order to be called a power in this twentiath century. She realises the value of adopting a modern commercial policy, the introduction of better, communication and transportation, the development of her industries, the establishing of a better form of government and judicial system, in order that she may be recognised to be a member of the international circle. To bring about these changes, she found that her old library system of education was not suitable, and by an Imperial Edict in 1901, the old educational system was abolished and to-day her students are looking to the West for their knowledge in modern sciences.

"There are now thousands of students in Japan, several hundreds in the leading colleges of the United States, and many in Great Britain and the different countries of Europe, but I am sorry to say that there are only two Chinese university students in Canada. I hope that before long our institutions of learning, which are by no means inferior to those of any other country, will be better known to the Chinese,

"These young Chinese abroad, whether Government students or private students, will return to China, after the completion of their studies. They will be influential leaders of the country, and no doubt these Western graduates will be deeply interested in the future interna tional relations between China and other countries of the world.

"Now, let us see what encouragement the Canadian Government gives to the Chinese students. I refer you to the Chinese Immigration Act. Prior to 1904 a Chinese student could come into Canada without much difficulty. It that year the head tax upon the Chinese was raised from \$100to \$500. Under that act a student upon his entry into Canada had to deposit \$500 and after having attended certain schools a year it entitled to a refund of the \$500. The Canadian Parliament has passed many wise acts such as the Lemieux 'ct, and the Act to prohibit importation, manufacture and sale of opium, but in adopting such rigorous measures against the Chinese-students it is not very complimentary. "I don't say that the action of the Government is wholly unjustified, but I do say that it is a wiser policy to encourage the students to come to Canada instead of discouraging them. "Suppose a Chinese student desires to come to McGill or any of our sister universities. I don't think that he would subject himself to the -indignity-of-depositing-\$500-and-then-ask-for the refund later. He would rather go to the States or to Great Britain where he is admitted

"I am sorry that Sir Wilfrid, a graduate of our Alma Mater, and the leader of the Capadian Government, cannot be with us to-night We have med here who are members of Parlia ment, and others, John Hackett, Gregor Barclay and others, who will be members of Parliament. It is into the hands of these men that the government and welfare of Canada will be entrufted If this Chinese student immigration question should come up I would ask for your consideration. "I know that there are unfortunate difficulties between the Canadians and the Chinese. It is because we do not understand each other. This national prejudice is hardly noticeable among the educated class, which teasons according to sound principles,

"We are loyal to McGill. Personally I have travelled over to,000 miles to come to receive instruction from our Alma Mater and to be train ed by her. "I am loyal to Canada, for I wa born in China yet I was brought up and was ed. eated in this country. China has abolished her closed door policy and is now trading with all the nations of the world. Canada is friendly with China, but I plead that the Cana dian G.vernment should help to extend the open door policy to education. Let the ability and the labours of our Professors be carried to different lands, and let the name of McGill, our Alma, Mater, be echoed from the four quarters of the world."

The remarks of Peter Hing were exceeding well received by the members of the faculty

TO THE POLE BY AIRSHIP.

MR WALTER WELLMAN'S PLANS FOR HIS NEW ATTEMPT.

· Plymouth, May 17. Mr. Walter Wellman arrived at Plymouth to-day on the Kronprine Wilkelm, from which he will land at Cherbourg thence to Paris with his brother, Arthur Wellman, to join M Vaniman, the American engineer, who preparing the motor balloon America for another attempt to reach the North Pole from Spitzbergen.

Mr. Walter Wellman stated to-day that the head-quarters will be in charge of his brother who will not take part in the serial flight, There will be three passengers on the America -Walter Wellman, Vaniman, and a third man yet to be selected. On May 20th the steamer will leave Norway for Dane's Island with stores and material for the trip to the Pole, but It will not be until the end of June that the airship will leave for headquarters, which have been guarded during the winter by three men.

Asked when a definite start was likely to be made for the Pole, Mr. Wellman said that large. ly depended on the weather... On the last occasion, when the season was

Houghoug, grd September, 1907, "44 I an unusually unlayourable one, and after we

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other and the return journey can be accomplished in single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear raising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people every where. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the together, and-leaving-her an effective ship-if eagerness with which they search for relief and

one system should be put out of use by cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the Mr. Wellman calculates on working the confidence of the people by bald assertions motor at a speed of eighteen knots, which, he and boasting advertisements. They are says, will give him 120 hours of motoring, or a obliged to win it by doing actually what is radius of action of more than 2,100 miles on claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as "The reason for carrying twelve months' prohoney and contains the nutritive and curative visions is that the expedition may have to properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined spend a winter in the Arctic regions sheltering with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites in such but as they could construct from the and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. fabric of the airsbip, and awaiting the arrival Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, of the spring before they could sledge back to Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend Mr. Wellman, with a number of friends, is to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. .Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C' S., Edinburg, L. R. C. P., London, - Physician Woman's Hospital-Professor University of Bishops Gollege, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a ver valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. Dr. James Cantlie, formerly of Hongkong, You can take it with the assurance of getting and now a lecturer at the London School of Tropical Medicine, writes as follows with tewell. It never disappoints. Sold by a ference to the lecture on "The Campaign against Malaría " delivered at the Royal Insti-

8. D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, can be no doubt that the announcement that the bite of a mosquito was the sole cause of malaria FEATHER?, &c., &c. infection was received with doubt or disbelief

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS. WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEIL-INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS. Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed. . . 1 m. soth September 1008.

D. NOMA PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

No, 60, Queen's ROAD, CENTRAL TATPONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and I. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

1.500 testimonials from all sources. My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. lonial Office the children are being taught by My colours are absolutely last and perfectly models and experiments the part played by the harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to use. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken t have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution Behool of Tropical Medicine in London, and in

The copying of Portialts with distinct minuteness a speciality. tamet ang. ici Saptember, took

IN DRAGER (TASTELESS). FORM. BELF CURE NO FIOTIONS MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. but without running a doctor's bill or falling into
the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily
and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years proviously had been morely dragging out a mi-crable existence, whilst have been morely dragging out a mi-crable existence, and other tions, the use of which does irreparable that he laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. Remody for privary and secondary skin couptions, alcorations, paint and swilling of the o'nts, and all those complaints which mercury joints, and all those complaints which mercury and tarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body; smaller Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, elseplessness, distant and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, acc, which the faculty so permistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

pecause so impotent to cure or even relieve. THERAPION is obtainable
Chamists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co.,
Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Price
in England 2/9. In ordering, elata, which of
the three numbers required, and ere that word
treampton, appears on British Government

Stomp affined to overy genuine package. Bold by all Chemists.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE:

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORCK," having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being anded and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns.of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2 nd of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where, they will be examined on the and of June, at 9.30 A.M. All claims must reach us before the 26th of June, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STRAMER BRINGS CARGO Ex S.S. Therapia from Smyrpa. Transhipped at Naples.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents. Hongkong, 15th June, 1989

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBORGUGU, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steumship

· "MISHIMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkoog and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

-Optional-Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY. Goods not cleared by the 23rd June, will be

subject to sent. . No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consigned's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will

.Godowai, ' NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA. Hongkong, toth June, 1909. [458-459

be admitted after the goods have left the

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNRES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE

THE Steambhip

"MATOPPO." Captain Dormand, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being larided at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chaled, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 21st inst, at 3 P.M. -All Claims must be presented within-fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized,

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st just, will be subject

No Fire Insurance has been effected. In consequence of the stramer having grounded in the Suez Canal consignees must sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading can be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

" "MALTA,"

ROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA. PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless,

Instructions are given to the contrary before Goods not cleared by the zest instant, at

P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by mb in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consigner's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods

have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hougkong, 15th June. 1909.

an appeal,

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN L CONVENT, CAIME ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPHAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patrouage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffe and Collars reuswed on old ones ... Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Childron's Dresses, and all kinds of Embeoldery,

Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made

Into Books for the Children of the Poor, Schools. who are tanght by the Sisters,

Manghandi tand April 1430

RSTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

onslaughts of complete strangers is because

they recognise they are getting something for

nothing; for once they occupy the position

of employers instead of employes. And so

a whole street shifts its quarters into the open

street for a whole day and views with satis-

faction the efforts of a vigorous band of

healthy. Whether that is the view of the

matter entertained by the people whose

houses or cubicles are being turned up-

the sanitary staff, we have not the least

idea. Probably some of them believe

that the operations are in the nature of a

fad on the part of the Government, but

at least they offer no opposition. As a

although the observation is quite as applic-

able here: "It is quite clear that the rative

is beginning to do more than reconcile him-

self to what he was formerly disposed to re-

gard as the unnecessary and supererogatory

display of energy by foreigners over incon-

siderable trifles, and is at last alive to the

importance of a part in every man's creed

for the worship of Hygeia." It is certain,

however, that this energy on the part

of the Sanitary Department is largely

responsible for the decreasing number of

plague cases in the Colony. It may be

taken as a settled fact that the passing of the

month of June synchronises with the passing

of the plague season. Looking back over-a

period of ten years the evidence is plain and

incontrovertible that the plague reaches its

height in Hongkong during the months of

May and June, and the cases that occur-

during the next six months of the year

are scarcely worth noticing. This year

we have been exceptionally fortunate, for

here we have entered the second half of

June and the aggregate number-of cases

reported is only slightly over a hundred.

while the daily plague sheet which is issued

by the Sanitary Board rarely contains more

than a single entry, the patient usually hail-

ing from Tai-kok-tsui, Yau-ma-ti or the New

Territories. It is difficult to ascertain what

results are being attained by the official rat-

catchers, but, if they are half as active as

their brethren in Shanghai appear to be the

common rodent should soon be as extinct

in Hongkong as the grey wolf in Great Britain.

tain health statistics of the Settlements states

that in one month 882,187 poisoned rat

baits were laid. "When we look at this huge

month we ourselves never saw a single bait

Health Department whilst doing its work

effectively, as the figures immediately above

show, does it with a modesty that would do

credit to the most properly educated young

lady; and the suggestion that there are four

thousand municipal rat-traps in operation.

none of which we have ever seen laid, points

toa similar modest effectiveness." We wonder

how these figures would compare with the

Hongkong output? With regard to the mos-

quitocampaign in Shanghai, it is stated that "a

considerable degree of inertia has been met

with amongst foreigners." So that after all.

either the number of mosquitos is diminish-

ing, or the people who write letters to the

newspapers on the subject are supersensitive

people for whom one cannot specially legis-

May upwards of a hundred thousand kongs

and jars were emptied of their stagnant con-

tents, that 53,045 stagnant waters in and

around houses were removed, and that there

had been a weekly oiling of 10,727 stagnant

The Shanghai Mercury commenting on cer-

side down and washed inside out

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY TH GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL,

PLAGUE BUBONIC

It has been proved by repeated experiments contemporary says in another connection that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fieas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution: "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

-8-WAT80N-&-CO... LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

KOWLOON DISPENSARY. Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

NOTICK.

At communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Elliur, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and

Orlinary basiness communications should be seldromed to The Manager.

The Keltor will not undertake to be responsible for any espected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Uhr Hungkong Gelegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

HRALIH PRECAUTIONS IN HONGKONG.

If a stranger to the Colony were to diverge from the principal streets and saunter along the bye-lanes he would be rewarded with some curious sights at the present time, for the Sanitary Department has decreed that this shall be known as the spring-cleaning season. It is not in the middle of the day that the revels of the Sanitary employes are most noteworthy, but in the early hours of the morning, when half the European population is sound asleep. From the Westerner's point of view it seems anomalous that a people so jealous, of their household gods, so intent on preserving the sanctity of their private life as the Chinese. ary Department's intentions with such unbounded zest and pleasure. It is not as if they were compelled to accept the attentions of a speck of extraneous matter behind them. Department we quote it in full; "When it a check in 1907, and greatly declined in the And while the coolles are panting and per- is remembered that nearly all this extra following year. Needless to a say. This is spiring over the house-cleaning operations, work in connection with the mosquito and attributable to the rise of the exchange rate

and making terrific raids on the steam- the plague, rat campaigns is carried out with. In China, resulting from the fall of silver. boiler for fresh supplies, the lordly tenants out most of us knowing anything about it, The most reliable hinese customers for spend their time in contem lative idleness. and at the same time the ordinary work of Japanese goods are found in Central They have done their share in carrying their | the department is carried on, and mostly | China, with the Yangize valley as the whole stock of furniture into the street, beds | finished by the time we get up in the morn- | centre. From the figures supplied it appears and bedding-which do not take up much I ing, there is every reason to feel assured that that the experts to Manchuria have very space—three or four boards, an eight day the health of the community is being most much decreased of late, but in fact, if the clock and a variety of packing cases. Watch strenuously defended from the attacks of exports to Kwantung be added, they have and ward do these worthy householders keep | invading microbes, in a thoroughly efficient, | to some extent increased. Since Kwantung over their goods, supremely content that a and at the same time frictionless and un- fell into the hands of the Japanese as the paternal Government is prepared to do for obtrusive manner; and we may be satisfied I result of the late war, the exports to that them what they would never think of doing I that if we do contract any of the ills to which I region have rapidly increased. Examining for themselves. Probably the reason that flesh is heir it is almost entirely our own the decreases of Japanese exports to China, the Chinese poor open; their houses to the fault."

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL PROS. PERITY ADVANCING.

While the financial situation in Japan is gradually improving, there is a feeling, ex- the decrease must undoubtedly be largely pressed more outspokenly in the vernacular, put down to the boycott of Japanese goods. canitary officials to keep the city clean and journals than in the foreign newspapers, After entering into elaborate details regardthat the banks are not affording such facili- ing the imports, the report proceeds: "The ties for the development of trade as their sudden increase in refined sugar in 1906 was balances would warrant. No doubt after | due to the fact that at that time the Japanese the experience of two or three years ago, the article succeeded in effectively competing banks are less anxious to rush forward to with Hongkong sugar, and the gradual dethe assistance of every weedy growth than crease since then is attributable to the they were in those days of company bubbles. regaining of its position by the latter article. and wild speculation. If, as the (hugui The cause of the decrease in the export of Shogyo suggests, ultra caution of the banks | cotton yarn and cloths after 1907 is simply in making advances will lead to the revival the fall of silver, while the decline in copper of commerce being delayed, there is this to is owing to the irregularity of the quantitybe said on the other hand, that the commer- of copper coin minted in China." cial prosperity of the country will ultimately be founded on a sound and immovable basis. The decrease in advances, the Asuhi points out, indicates a decline in transactions, business being carried on in cash and on a small scale. It is not believed, however, the journal continues, that the existing commercial dulness will be much further prolonged. Japan's foreign trade showed an excess of exports over imports, although small one, in the last ten days of May, and it is expected that this condition will continue, as the export season is now at hand. It is also anticipated that the wheat harvest will be above the average, although it may not be a very big one. In addition, the output of silk cocoons this spring is from 10 to 15 per cent, greater than that of last year, when it was somewhat above the average. The export of raw silk i likewise showing an increasing tendency. All the better class of Japanese journals, while foreseeing the approaching revival in trade, warn the public against the misuse of foreign capital in order to take advantage of the renewed commercial activity, for it is pointed out that another unhealthy business boom would only result in another period of acute depression. With regard to last week to imprisonment for one year and Kobe, the writer of commercial notes in the berald states that the export of tea has increased the demand for money, but this is not in the least affecting the general course of the market, as payment is made on the delivery of goods, while the activity in the export of copper is causing a still further increase in the accumulation of cash in bankers' hands. In addition, a considerable quantity total and remember that during the whole of railway shares which have been lying at the banks as security have been turned into heve led to fresh disclosures which involve laid we are driven to the conclusion that the money owing to the demand abroad. Furthermore, the easiness of money at Tokio prevents the silk business men at Yokohama from calling for funds from Kobe. Under these circumstances, the local bank rate has fallen to 1.6 sen and is even as low as 1.3 in McI. Messer to act as the Colonial Treasurer the case of exceptional security. Owing to land Collector of Stamp Revinue in addition the activity in the export and purchase bonds, some foreign banks have been rather active, but on the whole they are in much the same position as the domestic concerns. So far as Osaka is concerned it is stated that in the early part of the month the deposits at the Osaka Branch of the Bank of Japan had increased to Y7;800,000, while the advances fell on the 4th and 5th to as low as Y27,000, this being the first time since late, or possibly they are people who really the establishment of the branch that such a state of affairs had been experienced. do not know that during the single month of "Bankers, indeed, are finding difficulty in avoiding loss through the payment of interest on the deposits, to say nothing of their anxiety to put the d posits out at profit as advances. There is, moreover, little present waters. That is at Shanghai, but is anything prospect of a change, as a large amount of done in Hongkong to keep down the money is about to be distributed among the pesky mosquito. It does not matter whe- public in the form of interest on bonds, ther he is of the culex anopheles brand or dividends on shares, etc., while large sums any other brand. So long as he can sting are expected from abroad as payment for and keep the mind-burdened resident from Municipal and Company debentures." The his lawful alumbers he ought to be exter- monthly report issued by the Csaka Comminated. We have yet to learn what is be- mercial Musuem deals with Japan's trade ing done at Shaukiwan to protect the health | with China and it is not too encouraging of the garrison there but there are other reading. From the Herald's translation, it should yet enter into the spirit of the Sanit. places which might receive the attention of appears that owing to the fall of silver, the sanitary authorities. What would the Japan's trade with China last year, was the L'epartment think if its employes had to worst for several years past, the exports deal with a hundred thousand kongs and amounting to only 177,000,000; and the of the sanitary staff. All they are required jugs, 53,000 stagnant waters and is it pos- imports to Y63,000,000, making a total of to do is to have their dwellings thoroughly sible that it could treat over 10,000 pools no more than Y140,000,000; This total is cleansed to the satisfaction of the sanitary | with kerosine? It may be observed, how- less by 6.6 per cent., 19.4 per cent., and 19 inspectors by a certain date, and if they feel | ever, that the mosquito invasion has been | per cent. than the figures in 1905, 1966, and so inclined the householders are quite at | comparatively slight this 'year so that there | 1907 respectively. The exports were the liberty to perform that duty themselves. On has been no urgent call to deal with the greatest sufferers, showing decreases of 27. the other hand, if they prefer it the Sanitary | nuisance and danger. A handsome tribute | per cent., 24 per cent. and 22 per cent. re-Department's coolies take the work in hand to the work of the Health Department in spectively, as compared with 1907, 1906 and and judging from results a thoroughly good | Shanghai is paid by the Mercury and as it | 1905. The trade with China, which had job they make of it, leaving not the vestige | might equally apply to the local Sanitary | continued to increase up to 1906; met with

it is found that the export to North China is the greatest, the decrease in the exports to Central China coming next. the case of Central China, the decline is due to the bad harvests in that region in addition to the fall of silver. As to South China,

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TENDERS are invited for the extension of offices, Central Police Station.

the Governor has gone into residence at Mountain Lodge but that the visitors! book will remain at Government House.

the morning service at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, to-morrow. The Rev. A. B. Thornhill takes the evening service.

Four boat-people were each fixed \$5 to-day for lying in Causeway Bay without permission from the Harbour Master. Three others had to pay \$7 each for obstructing the Wing Lok Street steps.

of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock, KC, is gazetted.

Two Chinese residents of Nagasaki who have been prosecuted on a charge of smoking opium were sentenced at the Nagasaki Court six months respectively.

A CONFLAGRATION occurred in the town of Noziwa, Fukushim Prefecture, Japan, on the 30th ultimo, destroying 718 buildings. One person was burnt to death. Almost the entire own was reduced to ashes.

Toxio journals predict that the area of the sugar scandal will soon be largely increased They allege that the judicial investigations leading members of the political parties and even some members of the House of Peers.

"His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. A. M. Thomson to act as Colonial Secretary and Mr. C. l to his duties as Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. F. H May, C M.G., or until further notice, with effect from the 14th inst.

A MESSAGE from Sitks of May 4th, says: "On a charge of hunting within the three mile 'imit the Japanese sealing schooner Raisen Maru was seized on May 3 by two United States gasoline launches armed with machine guns and manned by marines. The Japanese schooner, which had ten seal-skins aboard, made an effort to escape, but was overhauled. She was towed to Sitka (the capital of Alaska), and her crew of Japanese have been locked up in gaol; pending trial."-Nagasaki Press.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE

French (Armand Behic) 21st.inst. English (Assays) 23rd inst. Canadian (Empress of China) 24th iost. German (Prinz Sigismund) +5th inst. Indian (Namsang) 29th inst. Australian (Taiywen) 14th prox.

The s.s. Rubi left Manila on 19th inst., and is due here on 21st inst at 6 p.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. Segovis left Manila on 19th inst, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the aist inst., p.m. The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru will sail

from Yokobama on seth inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on 30th inst. The N. Y. K. s.s. Hirano Marw, European

Line, left Koba for this port via Shanghai on 19th insti, and is expected here on 28th inst. The P. & O. S. N. Cols as Assays left Singapore for this port on 19th inst., at 9 a.m. with the outward Ruglish Mails, and is due here op 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.

The C. P. R. Cols s.s Empress of China arrived at Nagasaki at 7 s.m., on 10th inst. and leaves again at 4 pm . same day for Shangi sorb inst.

AS AHT AND SAPPORO.

WITH HINTS TO FIC MIC PARTIES.

At a certain well-known rendezvous in Hongkong the other day - a place corresponding to Thackeriy's " Haunt"-the question arose whether the Government, in order to cope with financial exigencies, should not impose a duty on spirituous and malt liquors. The discussion led to consideration of the side-issue-Which holds the market—whisky or bear? What the answer was we really forget, but if the beer was that known as Asahi or Sappore then we can well understand that it was entitled to a leading place in the argument. It was through the thoughtfulness of the Mitsui Bussan Knisha. that we received a case of these beers the other day, a circumstance which seemed to give peculiar rest to the daily round of toil. only that, but accompanying the case, were half a dozen glasses advertising the merits of the beer, a set of corkscrews, and, for use afterwards, several Japanese fans, which were promptly annexed by parties unknown. Indeed the consignment was calculated to lead visitors to the office of the Hengkong Telegrap to believe that the entire staff was laying in a stock of the necessary for an extended picnic. If it had not been for the marvellous presence of mind of the man with: the blue pencil, the visitors would have been hanging around that case of beer yet, but they were thwarted and presented with a price-list on the Mitsui Bussin Knishn inste d. As for the character of the beer that opens up a t subject, and we must cacanny if we would not exasperate our friends on the water wagon. But Asabi beer is, we should say, the ideal drink for a picnic party. It is as clear as amber, and as light as a summer zephyr. It is refreshing, stimulating and free from those heavy after affects which are found in heavier brews. To judge from our experience. which of course is mild and has been some-WE are requested to state that His Excellency | times bitter, there is not a headache in a batre of Asabi, and that is the last word that can be said of any first class Pilsener. As for Sapporo the fact is that all the flattering adjectives which go towards praising its sister Asshi have THE Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at to be repeated. There is a well rounded fl your about it that tickles the palate and as a tiffit adjunct we should say that it would be difficult to surpass Sapporo. The best part of the story is that these two brands are sold at most reasonable prices, a case of eight dozen pints costing but \$11.50, while four dozen quarts are sold at Sio the case. There is also a special brew known as "Supporo Black" which is about a dollar dearer. We can thoroughly recommend the organizers o Hon, Mr. Murray Stewart's nomination by the piculc parties to give the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Justices of the Peace as an Unofficial Member a trial order—they will not be disappointed...

" Fatshan " Incident.

VICEROY CHANG JEN CHUN'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

GIFT APPRECIATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Cauton, 18th Jupe. Judging from what has been done by H.E. Vicercy Chang Jen Chuo by way of pecuniary co-operation and the manifesto issued to his subordinates in connection with the Hongkong University scheme it is but natural to Infer that H.E the Viceroy is in thorough sympathy with the scheme. His Excellency has been deeply touched with the handsome donation offered by Messes. John Swire & Sons towa ds the founding of the institution, and has therefore issued a proclamation to the public, parily in reference to the generosity of the influential British firm and partly to the

Futshan incident. The following is a free translation of the proclamation issued by the Viceroy: "The well-known British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire has successfully main-

tained in China for a number of years a service of steamers plying between the different treats ports for the transportation of passengers and cargo to the satisfaction of all concerned. With reference to the alleged murder of a Chinese passenger on board the Folskan, a vessel belonging to Messrs, Butterfield and Swire, which has greatly exercised the public mind, I have on several occasions issued proclamations to persuade the people to remain quiet and to forbid them from creating disturbances. In compliance with my instructions the people have patronised the steamer Fats tan as usual and no trouble whatever has been experienced in the course of the last few months. But lest, there might be some ignorant people who might attempt to stir up the public feeling in connection with the unfortunate incident I now inform you, the public, that Messes. Butterfield and Swire as representative British merchants in China have won popularity in all their dealings with our people and are charitably inclined towards us, as can be seen from their munificent offer of £40,000 towards the endowment funds of the proposed Hongkong University, which is to be established principally for the benefit of the Chinese. It is further reported that this British firm has, since the unfortunate cocurence on board the Falshan, given in structions to their employes on board their vessels to accord better treatment to the passengers, which act should be appreciated in the right spirit. The alleged murderer of the Chinese passenger on board the Potskan is a Portuguese, and therefore it is the duty of the Portuguete Consulto deal with the case and not the British Consul nor the British firm of Mesire. Butterfield and Swire. There should be no misunderstanding in the matter. Those concerned are now once again warned that they should by no means stir up the feelings of the public against the Fillian but patronise her as before. Offenders against this proclamation will be goverely punished."

THE "CUMSHA" SYSTEM.

WORD TO EUROPEANS FROM MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ

This morning, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz took occasion, in giving judgment in an action, of addressing some words of advice to Europeans on the much-discussed question of Europeans accepting cumina from Chinese within their business dealings. "

The case in point was that in which a boilermaker named Chan Kin, residing at 140, Queen's Road East, sought to recover frem. G. Dearling, an engineer, the sum of \$60 50, being as to \$45 wages, and \$15.50, the amount naid for a gold finger ring at defendant's request. There was also a cross-action in which the engineer claimed \$200 from the Chinaman for damage done through negligence. The parties appeared in person.

The first witness was called by Mr. Dearling. He gave his name as Chan Kwai, a coolie in the employ of the Gas Company. He said he knew the defendant,

The Court-Do you know if Chan Kin did bis work well?

Witness-I am a coolie, ho is No. 1 and I can't say.

The witness proved himself very unsatisfactory, and was excused.

Gundar Singh, a watchman in the service of the Gas Company, said that he got instructions from Dearling to see that Chan Kin went to his work at the proper time. This he watched and noticed that Chan came to work sometimes at eight o'clock a.m., eight-thirty, and sometimes at nine. The proper working time

WAS At Beven. The Court-He always came in late?-Yes.

Did you report him?-Yes. Was he late from the very beginning?-No. He came punctually then, but this was not so some four or five weeks ago.

The defendant-lan't it a fact that when I: go to work at 6.45 every morning my son is on

Witness-I and another man are on duty at

Haven't you seen me at work at 645 in the morning?-Never.

G. Dearling said that defendant was responsible for every piece of work done, and the plates (produced) were not supposed to be cut, as the holes in the plates were to fit the rivets tight. The boilermaker cut the boles too large, the result being that the rivets could not fit The plates were useless, If they were fitted on to the boiler in their present condition

The defendant-Didn't I, as your foreman, do the work according to your instructions?-

there would be an escape of gas, New plates

had to be put on. He claimed \$100 for the

He is responsible for everything. Didn't you chalk out the rivet holes and I cut them accordingly?—No. ()

The witness explained that the rivet holes in the plates were already cut in England before being sent out here,

The defendant-Didn't, you tell me that the -joints-in-the-plates-were-to-be-made-shorter, and asked me to cut them ?-No.

On the 19th May did you have a photograph taken of the works because you were so pleased with them?-The work has not been completed.

The Chinaman produced a photograph and handed it to the Court. Dearling, on being asked for an explanation, said that the picture was that of the bottom of the tank only.... At present, or at the time when the picture was taken, some 700 rivets only were put in. There were about 1 1000 rivets to be

lsh't it your duly to inspect my work and see I do it properly? - I am supposed to inspect your work once a week, and then when I come round you did not do it properly.

The Court (to Dearling)-Are you a subcontractor?—Yes.

Whom did you take the contract from?-From home.

Are you doing the work on your own, or are you an employee of the sub-contractor? - An employee. The hollermaker deposed that when the

piates arrived in the Colony the holes were not

rounded properly, and the engineer (Dearling) asked him to attend to them. It took him a week to do the work. The Court-You admit that the plates, as they are, are not watertight?-No. They are watertight. This plate is the middle one. There

is another plate to be below this and another. one above The witness added that when the rivetting work was about to be started Dearling engaged three more boilermakers, and discharged him He could not speak Hoglish very well, but this was the way he gave Dearling to understand that the holes, as they were cut in Rogland, were

too small : "Diss-te holo, too largee-no can." In giving his decision Mr. Justice Gomperta ordered Dearling to return the ring to the boilermaker, saying it was not a good thing for Europeans to take presents from Chinese. The reason why the boilermaker gave the present to Dearling was because he wanted to be dealt with leniently-not what Dearling's employers at home would wish for. His Hon-

our non-suited Dearling's claim, and ordered him to pay the bollermaker, \$22.50-pinetean days wages. THE Viceroy at Nanking has telegraphed to

the Shanghai Tactal informing him that bears rains fell from Thursday night till Friday morning, and that telegrams from Anking wand Yargchow also report an ample fall of rais !! may be mentioned that the City Magistrate offered up prayers two or three days ago to lavoke a fall of rain, and his prayers, it seems, have been answered. There would thus be no mocessity to prob bit cattle slaughter in the city which is generally done when a long dropent has prevailed, in view of the belief that Heaven will be more readily moved to compassion for the people when they lest their own calamity so much that they desist from taking lives even of

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S PRIVY PURSE.

HOW TO BE DISPOSED.

[By, courtesy of the "Sheung, Po."]

Peking, 18th June.

It is reported that the Empress Downger "has instructed Cheong Hing-kwei to purchase Tls. 2,000,000 worth of shares in the Communication Bank (established by the Ministry of Posts and Communications' and Tls.'9,000,000 of the Redemption Bonds of the Peking-Hankow Railway out of the Privy Purse of the late Empress Grand Downger.

> YEUNG SHIH-CHANG. STILL INDISPOSED.

[By courtery of the "Shen g Po."] -Peking, 18th June.

H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, who had an apoplectic fit the other day, has not yet recovered his power of speech.

> MILITARY STUDENTS. COMPULS' RY SFRVICE. [By court sy of the " sheung Po."]

> > Peking, 18th June.

The Mi istry of War has issued instructions to all the Provinces that all military students, upon completion of their course of studies, must ronden three years, compulsory service in their respective Provinces before being permitted to proceed elsewhere.

FINANCIAL SUPERINTEN-DENTS.

EX. ENDITURE APPROPRIATION [By centrery of the "Shoung Po."]

Peking, 18th June, The Ministry of Finance has decided to set aside Tls. 300,000 for the expenses of the Financial Superintendents

THE_GRAND COUNCIL

NA TUNG URGID TO RESUME

[By courtesy of the "Shaung Po."]

Peking, 18th June. Owing to the numerous questions to be handled, the Grand Council has found it rather difficult to get through the work.

The Council have applied to the Prince Regent to urge Na Tung to resume his duties on the Council.

> ANTUNG-FENGTIEN RAILWAY.

THE QUESTION OF GAUGE.

By courtesy of the "sheung Po."

Peking, 18th June. The Japanese have demanded that the gauge of the Antung-Fengtien railway should be of the standard width so as to enable a connection to be made with the South Manchuria Railway.

The Waiwupu has not yet sent any reply.

TYPE OUN WARNING.

Thuitelegram quojed below was received at the American Consultte-General from the Manila Observatory at I p m. to-day:-Low pressure area over N. China Sea. typhoon may develop fater.

endangers the success of the Anglo-Russian proposals for bringing the Persian demestic of the fact that the goods were not fully covered dealt in and rates are the same at those quote troubles to an end.

Told in the Bar-Room.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE.

THE DOINGS OF AH SAM.

"Yes, I've met many a qu'er customer it my time, but-

For ways that are dark
And tricks that are vain The heathen Chinee is peculiar."

The hotel bar had long been deserted, and we were a solitary two who were now necupying a small table in a corner of the bat-room my friend, a typical Yankee from Texas, and a British cousin from across the herring pand. The talk had turned to the subject of the Chiueso character, hence the vein in which my companion delivered himself.

Before I could put in a word, my friend, having first treated himself to a long sip from the whisky and soda before him, continued in

"We Yankees boast of a reputation of being known as practical men, but we are hopelessly put in the shade by the fecundity of the Chinese brain and the consummate cuoning by which huge fortunes are sometimes made."

This way getting interesting, and I yentured to remark:

A recollection of some great, big scoop, eb? "Yes, for the Chinaman,"

"I confess I don't understand you. Lot's have the whole story."

"Say! It's a long-winded tale. I guess it'll

dry goods line and I represented my firm along | week. the Coast ports. The bulk of my orders used to come from a merchant ramed. Ah Sam who, by the way, had the doubtful blessing of a dozen children, who were then receiving their education out in California, with as many wives in Foodbow. Ab Sam was well-known up abo down the whole coast and the extent of his business was something fince. From a moral standpoint, Ah Sam's integrity was beyond criticism and in all his dealings with the pe'ty trades people, he was never once known to have robbed them of even so much as a cash. Some of the people called bim a crank, but Ab Sam dld not in the least mird this, so long, as be used to delight in saying, the tin kept rolling in. But there was this peculiarity about Ah Sam-he had a profound contempt for the "foreign devils," by whom, he was firmly convirced, he was being merally robbed. Nothing could induce him to buy foreign stuff unlers the agents were willing to meet him half-way. Ah Sam did this in thorough good faith and did not for a moment. guess that some of his transactions were th cause of many a dead-loss. At-times, his atti- 10 £93. 101. od. Nationals are unchanged. tude towards the foreigners was terribly uncompromising, which, however, was ably disguised by an outward politeness. Well, the old crony was in just one of these moods when one day I dropped in at his quaint little shop which did duty for an office, in the hope of securing

would give me the bulk of the orders if I was willing to a ten per cent. reduction on the usual price. Here was my chance, the old fellow assured me, of driving a real good bargaib." - And did you accept his terms?" "Accept his terms? Why, man, I flatly refused to become a party to the ruinous ar-

an order. The old mun greeted me with

fortunes in themselves. Yes, I was told

one of his bland smiles which were reg'lar-

had come in good time. He intended to

dispose of the greater part of his stock-in-trade

and was making way for fresh goods. He

rangement. Whereupon the prospective deal fell through, Ah Sam feeling pretty certain was trying to charge exorbitant rates."

" Is that the whole story?" " No, the interesting part of it is yet to come. The heads of my firm were staunch supporters of the insurance system, and, of course, all our goods were partly covered by insurance in a reliable Chinese company. I may here tell you that Ah Sam took particular interest in the affitirs of this company, although I was not awareat the time that he had any connection with the concern. I afterwards discovered, however, that he had guided the company's destinies since its formation years ago, though the fact was kept a close secret, for reasons best known

"But what has, insurance business anything to do with this affair?"

to Ah Sam."

"Everything. You see, soon after my little interview with Ah Sam, the godowns in which our goods were stored caught fire and were completely gutted. Of course, our claim was paid in full, but the amount thus obtained fell considerably short of the actual price

of the goods lost owing to their being only partly insured. And here I had since thought the whole matter had ended but for a trip which I took to the scene of my former exertions the other day. An old, shrivel'ed Chinsman camestly begged to see me, he said, on some urgent matter. I was never good at refusing a request and granted the ancient Celestial the wished-for interview. I theo learnt to my great surprise that the man | tique in request \$31. Shanghai Lands are who stood before me was the very person who | quoted Tis. 120. was hired by Ah Sam to set fire to the godowns which had years ago disappeared along with our goods. The man had since repented of his act and as he happened to possess a conscience, he had firmly resolved to make 'a clean breast of the whole business the next time he met me.

for my forgiveness. I gave it to him." " But what could have been the motive which

At the conclusion of the man's story, he asked

led Ab Sam to this treacherous conduct?" "Why, the goods had never suffered from IT is reported from Teberan that the situation | the fire at all. Ah Sam, who could play fairy in Persia is growing worse. A body consisting tales with the company, had taken good care to of some Turkish troops and 2, 0) Persian remove them previously to a safer place and had Kurds under the command of a Turkish Kurd | since disposed of the goods at his own pricesis endeavouring to saize a town on the Persian | The old fox knew perfectly well that he would frontier, A Tabriz message says that the unsa- never bave got the goods at the price he had tisfactory attitude of the Russian troops there offered and therefore employed this underhand means of gaining his object, taking advantage | Other stocks under this heading have not been / ph | Berlence's

"Ab Sam has since retired in California after burying all his wives with the exception of No. 1 in China. And now, I think you will

"And Ah Sam ! What has become of him

agree with me when I say that for tenacity of purpose and crafty enterprise, John Chinaman is hard to beat. Out in the States, some of the people are a real bad lot, but preclous few can come up to the Chinaman with an eye to business-not by a long chalk. That's the reason why I now find myself stranded in this country. The next time I meet the grafty rascal, I'll have to square an old account

but I reckon the game's not worth the candle. And the speaker helped himself to some more whisky, - Contributed,

OFIUM SOIZUKE. FARMER'S LABBLE ALLEG D TO HAVE

BREN FORGED.

A very successful raid, in which a quantity of illicit opium was seized, was engineered by number of excisemen at 7. Un Wong Laur, yesterday. It was suspected for some time past that the occupiers of this dwelling madea living by dealing in illicit opium. The house was visited yesterday morning, the result being that several boxes of the drug were discovered under a bed. When the boxes were closely axamined it came to the notice of the excisemen that the labels on them, although closely resembling those of the Opium, Farmer, were forgeries. Three men were arrested, and were charged in the Police Court later with being in be closing time before I'm half-way through it." possession of the opium, and secondly, with "Never mind. You can finish it in my room." applying a false trade-mark to the boxes with Well, it's a long, long time since it happened | intent to defraud. The accused pleaded not way down in Amoy. In those days, I was in the | guilty, and the hearing was adjourned till next

COMMERCIAL.

WEBKLY SHARE LIST.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write under today's date:-

Our market his ruled dull and inactive, and a small business only has been done during the week under review. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 14 9 5/16d, while rates on Shaughai are Tla 744 for a Bank T/f. and ils. 75 to Tle. 754 for a three days' sight Private Draft, the rate in hanghai on this for a three days' sight Private Bill being Tis 742 Barailver in London is quoted 24d, and Consols £84 5/.6. The Bank of England rate of discount is 2 per cent., and the private market rate of discount 12 per cent. Bank Shares.-Hongkong and Saanghai

1995 and \$1,000, closing quieter with sellers at \$995, although the London rate has advanced Marine Insurance Shares .- A small lot of Unions (eiched \$540, at which rate there are sellers. A few North Chinas have been done ut Tis, tos, and more shares and wanted.

Banks have been done in small lots at \$990,

transpired and rates are unchanged. Fire insurance Shares.—Some few Hong--kongs changed hands at \$345,-at-which-figurethe market is steady. Chinas are in demand

wther stocks under this heading nothing has

at \$110, with probable sellers at \$112%. Shipping Shares .- Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares continued in request, and business has been done at \$13, at whi rate more shares are wanted. Indo-Chinas are very quiet and the selling rate is \$74; in Shanghai the nominal quotation is Tls. 54, while London rates are unchanged. China and Manilas, Douglases, as well as Star Ferries, are unchanged, and without business. Shell fransports, in sympathy with a rise in London to 64s, 9d, sellers for Name shares, have buyers

tocally at 63s, 6d. for Bearer scrip. Union Waterboats sold and are wanted at \$11. Refineries-withoutany sales and unchanged.

Mining Shares.-Charbonnages are unchanged. Raubs sold at \$91 for fully paid up shares, and have further sellers; the Hongkong Tele_riph, of 15th instant, prints the mining manager's report for the four weeks ended 21st ultimo, Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares are steady at Tis. 18; the total output of the Company's three mines, for the weekended 29th ultimo, amounted to 31,247 tons of coal, and the sales during the same period

(0 32,115 tons. Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c .- Hongkong and Whampon Docks sold at \$65 to \$64 and a few shares are on offer at \$65. Fenwicks, as well as New Amoy Dock Shares, are unchanged, Shanghai Docks sold locally at. Tis. 81; our Shanghai wire quotes sellers at Tls. 82. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharver sold at \$50 and \$58, and are on offer at latter figure: Shanghai and Hoogkew Wharves have ad vanced to Tls. 1621, at which rate shares are ob ainable.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings .- Hongkong Lands, after a further sale at \$110, are procurable at \$109. A small lot of Kowloon Lands sold at \$30, West Points are steady at \$46. Old Hongkong Hotels are obtainable at \$69, while the new issue has buyers at \$38, after sales at that figure Humphreys Estates con-

Cotton Mills. - Shanghai quotes: Ewos 11s 125, Internationals Tis. 89, Lagu Kung Mows Tis. 108, and Sonychees Tis. 370, all sellers. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$81

Sundry Manufacturing Companies,-China Light and Powers dropped to sales at \$62, but the market is stronger again, with small buyers at \$61. Hongkong Electrics can be placed at Sigt to S.o. Dairy Farms are wanted at Siot Green Island Cements sold at \$9.10 to \$8.93 and have sellers at \$9. In other stocks under this heading there is no change to report and no sales have been made public. -

-Miscellancous. - China-Bordcoret \$14, China Providents at \$91 and old Peak Tramways at Sigh continuo in request. Languats have tumbled to sellers at Ili, it, ooo ax the and interim dividend of Tit, 121 per share paid on igth instant. Bleam Laundries can be placed at Sil : Watsons sold and have sellers at \$8,70

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK

OTICE is hereby given that THE PARAFFINE PAINT COMPANY, carrying on business at the City of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, save, on the 7th day of June. 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark :-



the name of THE PARAFFINE PAINT CO., who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants since the month of August, 1905, in respect of the following goods:-

PROTECTING COMPOSITION, BUILDING AND ROOFING MATERIALS, DAMP COURSE AND BUILDING PAPERS IN CLASS 17. Dated the 18th day of June, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF

NIOTICE is hereby given that GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., carrying on business at First, Second and Colton Streets in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, have, on the 15th day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark :-



in the name of GILLETTE SAFETY RAZO CO, who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the 16th day of May, 1908, in respect of the following goods :--RAZOFS and REZIR BLADES, SAFETY

RAZORS and CORN KNIVES or R ZURS IN CLASS . 2. Dated the 15th day of June, 1909. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, : olicitors for the Applicants,

8, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong. THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,

Application for Re. intration of

NIOTICE is hereby given that 'I. & R. MCRLLY, of 18, Wood Street, London, E.C., England; Warehousemen, has, on the st day of May, 1909, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade

Marks, of the following Trada Mark 13 The representation of a Winged Wheel, in the name of 1. & R. MORIEY, who claim to be the so e proprietors thereof The Prade Mark bas been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:-

Arti les of Clothing, in Class 38. A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen of the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong. Dated the 18th day of June, 1909.

I. & R. MORLEY, HOWARD MORLEY,

Partner in the firm.

CANTON DAY BY DAY. THE PLOODS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 18th June.

Owing to the recent disastrous floods in Samshul, several houses have either been swent away or considerably damaged, and the inmates have consequently been rendered homeless The Central Relief Committee and the Red Cross Society are now erecting matsheds on the hill-sides for the temporary accommodation of the unfortunate people, until such time as the demolished houses are re-built.

CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY. The Board of Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at Canton have carnestly requested Sir Chen Tung Liang and Mr. Lo Po Shun to continue in their offices as president and vice-president respectively o the Company, but both Sir Chen Tung and Mr. Lo Po Shun have strongly objected to the suggestion and are firmly resolved to tender their resignations, which will take effect from the end of the 6th moon.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN. Two opium-smokers were yesterday arrested for buying opium without the necessary wooden licences, and have been ordered by the police officials to be admitted to the opium

TIMBER POR SALE:

refuge to be rid of their habit.

THINNING THE COLONY'S PLANTATIONS.

A notification appears in the Gasette inviting tenders for the purchase of pine and other trees in various parts of the Colony.

Five solid blocks of plantations are offered for sale comprising Mount Davis 220 acres, two areas near Aberdeen 140 acres each, two pear day are the following items :---Tytam Tuk of 110 acres and 100 acres respectively. Three years will be allowed for their felling and not more than 280 acres may be and Buildings Ordinance 1903-1908. Reply felled in one year. Not more than one year from Government relative to the advice of the will be allowed for a single block. The tender Law Officers re exemption from the provisions must be in one lump sum for the whole, pay- of section 175 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 No tender under \$24,000 will be considered. Complaint against the Kowloon Conservancy Roots of pine trees may be removed. Charcoal Contractor. Correspondence relative to back. may be burned in the felling areas. An annual yards in domestic buildings. Application for if desired, at the take of 60 cents a pical

TO LET.

LIRST FLOOR and GODOWN, together I or separately, No. 6 Des Vœux Road Central.

Apply to-PHIROZSHA B. PETIT & CO. or at the premises... Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

DARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1909, at 3 P.M. at t he Offices of the Public Works Depart -cht.5 y Order of His Excellency the Governor of Oas Lot of CROWN LAND. Tai Hang, 11 t12 Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 yours, with the option of renewal at a CROW | RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

of Sale	istry No.	CALLTA.	, M	Boun leasure	dary ements		Contents in Square feet.	aal Rent.	et Price
ć	Reg	្ន	H,W.	S. 12.	N.R.	s.w.	S.Y.	Annual	Upart
	ot Na. 1304	Nullah ar Village.	ft.	ſt.	ft.	ft.		8	•
	of parlal	East of Tai Hang	_62_	6 o_	73	53_	3,750 (about)	40.	3,336
	H	ngkor	g, 19	th Jo	ne, I	907.	•	•	[49

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB. THIRD MEETING.

MEMBERS are reminded that entries for HURDLE RAUE close TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), at 7 P.M., to the undersigned, M HONGKONG CLUB.

Entries for other events close on WEDNES. DAY next, 23rd inst.

C. GORDON MACKIE, Hon, Secretary, Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

PLAGUE IN MACAO..

A VALUABLE SPECIFIC.

Plague in Macao has been somewhat bad this year and as usual the incidence of the disease has somewhat a high percentage of mortality among the Chinese community. It is well-known that for the past six years Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the benevolent Chinese gentleman of Hongkong, has been distributing widely a specific of carbolic acid preparation for the treatment of plague in its incipient stage. The preparation has found its way into Tungkun, Sun-ui, Canton and all the West River districts, and during seasons of epidemic Mr. Ho Kom Tong has been literally besieged with applications for supplies of the antidote. The latest application was from Macao last month when Mr. Ho Kom Tong forwarded some four hundred bottles to Mr. Pun Pak-choy and the well-known merchant, in the Portuguese colony, Mr. Sin Tung. An acknowledgment of the value of the specific appears in to-day's issue of the Sheung Po over the signature of Mr. Pun Pak-choy who states that of the patients in the Chinese matched hospital at Macao who elected to be treated with the carbolic preparation no less than forty became completely recovered. It is interesting to note that, so liberal has been the gratuitous distribution of the medicine, that it has cost Mr. Ho Kom Tong no less than ten thousand dollars to meet the applications for the preparation which appears t be gaining in popularity with the Chinese

SANITARY BOARD.

coolies and others of his class.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next. Among the orders of the

Letter from Government forwarding a copy of an Ordinance amending the Public Health ment for which must be secured. Payments Report of the Committee relative to malaria, in must be made by aunualicatalments in advance, the village of Shau Ki Wan and its envirous. sale of some 6,500 piculs of dry local pine wood dairy, mest and ponitry licence at No. 20 delivered in the City of Victoria or Kow loon to Bridge Row, Quarry Bay | and application for Government Departments will be guaranted, a bake-house licence at No. 19 Wing Fung Lave West

Intimations.

FARM COMPANY, DAIRY LIMITED.

EXTRA CHOICE SUGAR CURED

BACON and HAM.

VERY MILD

HONEYSUCKLE

BRAND.

Only 60 cents a lb.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

ASAHI BEER.

SAPPORO BEER.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISH 4.

Sole Agents.

THE THINA PROVIDENT LOAN

MORTGAGE CO., Lr. (UAFITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on S. wage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF RUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Honghous Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as

DAILY-\$36 per annum. WEEKLY-St3 per annum.

Bongkong, roth March, took

The rates per quarter and per mensem, per-portional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full

The daily issue is delivered from when the address is accessible to messenger, Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents, Weskly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PATABLE IN ADVANCE.) There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as beretolore. By Order,

THE MANAGER Honghong Telegraph Co. La World John Blad December 1966

Shipping—Steamers.

CO.'S RAILWAY

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Houg-kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YORUHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers. From Quebec.

"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"

ALLAN LINE

"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"

FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.

FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.

From Hongkong, "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD. " Monteagle"

Widnesday, july 14th. 'EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH. "Empress of Japan"

SATURDAY, AUG 14TH.

Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. Each Trans-Pacific" Empress " connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are

regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World. HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (includling Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either

from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Misslonaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way. HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to-U. W. URAUDOOK, General Traffic Avent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGA-TION CO., LD.

PROPERTY HAILINGS PROW HONGKONG -- SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamahip TIENTSIN V. WEIHAIWEI & C'COO ... CHEONGSHING * In URSDAY, 24th June, 4 PM. S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. FOOKSANG* TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS). The steamers Kuttong, Namsang and Fooksang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohania roturning via Kobe (inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stavel to 6 days in Japan II passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Ricciric Light

A day qualified surgeon is also carried. "Steamers at ive supering accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are Stred ---- throughout-with-Electric-Light-

Taking Corgo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtere Ports, Chefee, Tientel. & Newchwang, For Freight or Parsage, apply to JARDINE MATKESON & CO., LD., Telephone No. 61. General Managers.

CHINA_NAVIGATION

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	" STRAMERS.	TO SAIT	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN "	20th June,	Daylight.
HONGAY	"SHANTUNG"		8 A.M.
SHANGHAL & CHINKIANG	"EWELYANG"	21st	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TRAN":	22nd	3 P.W.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	74th 11	4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"		•
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	• .	Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"		3 P.M.
SAMAKANG & SOUKABAYA	"BHANTUNG"	29th	4 PM
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	ist July,	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	4th	Daylight.
MANALA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL)	IL INC. TWO TO A WEST	•	• -
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	19th ,, 5	4 P.M.
Reduced Saloon Fares, single and re	3	nd Australi	an Porte

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly, S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Riectric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked hrough for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Slectric Light throughout and Bisctric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE. FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STRAMERS (Andul, Chenan, Linan, Chinhun,)
—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the
Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo an through Bills of Lading to all Yangusse and Northern China Ports,
N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of tran-

shipment at Woosung. Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Bor Freight of Passage, apply to

Telephone No. 36. chargeoug, 19th June, 1969.

Haugkong, 19th June, 1909.

Higher C'are, newest, festest and most inxurious Steame ; siween Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships.—B'ectric Light-Perfect Cultine-Surgeon and Stewardess carried. -All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Pastengers,

CHINA MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Stranish p	Tans	Captain.	For	Salling Dates,
RUBI	R540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th June,
ZAFIRO	8540	R. Rodger	31	SATURDAY, 3rd July, at Noon,

For Fre ght or Passige, apply to

e er gliene, toth jüne, tern.

BETTELL Mamages.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and

SALINA CRUZ (Mexico). 30th Aug., 1909, at. Noon, S.S. HUNGKUNG MARU6,000 26th Oct., 1909, at Noon. S.S. MANEHU MARU5,000 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon. Fortparticulars, apply |to

K. MATSDA,

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

SHOSEN SAKA

INAUGURATION OF TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKER AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Contral and South America.

Proposed Sallings from Hongkong for TACOMA via SHANGHAL and JAPAN, (Intermediate Ports of Call:

> Regular-Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. Occasional-Manila Keelung, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Seattle and VICTORIA, (B.C.)

> > (Subject to Alteration)

Newly Built Steamers . Sailing Date. -Tons (gross reg). "TACOMA MARU" ----On Saturday, 3rd July. SEATTLE MARU" (already launched) 4 other new sister ships to

The steamers have fair speed; Special up to date appliances for cargo working; and best adapted rooms for carrying Silk. Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP, and a limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Electric lighted and Steam

For further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, T. ARIMA, Manager. -Hongkong,-ist-June,-1909-



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PRIJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

***	•	T. T	• 1
• • •	DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 190
AN	EILLES, LONDON NGAPORE, PENANG,	Capt. G. C Hurry, Tone 6500	(WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at Daylight.
CC	DLOMBO AND PORT		{WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight.
Vi	e KEELUNG, SHANG-		TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 p.m.
K/	AI, MOII, KOBE, YOK- AICHI, SHIMI DZU AND DKOHAMA'	is Tango Maru,	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 p.m.
SVDN	EV AND MELECURNE.	CKUMANO MARU.	(FRIDAY, oth

Via MANILA, THURSDAY. | Capt. N. Mathirson, Tons 6000 | July, at Noon. ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE YAWATA MARU (FRIDAY, 6th AND BRISBANE Capt. T. Bekine, Tone 3000 Aug., at Noon. AWA MARU,
Capt. A. Keith, f FRIDAY, 25th KOBE AND YOKOHAMA Tons 6500 ¿ lune, at 5 pm. NAGASAKI, KOBE and (YAWATA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 7th YOKOHAMA Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 500. | July, at Noon. J FRIDAY, 30th

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and S ATSUTA MARU, YOKOHAMA Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9 202 July, at 5 P.M. BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE STAKASAKI MARU,

(† Totomi Maru, SHANGHAI and KOBE Tons 4000 | July.

,* Omitting Shaughai. I Cargo only. § Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS— EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows ;-Hirang Maru......(Capt. H. Fraser) bout Wednesday, 30th June. Kamo Maru(Capt. F. L. Sommen)...... About Wednesday, a8th July, Mishima Maru(Capt. A. E. Moses) About Wednesday, 25th lugust. Atsuta Maru.(Capt. W. Thompsen)..... About Wednesday, 22nd September. CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD,

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS COMMENCING IST JUNE, ENDING 318T AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months. YOKOHAMA RETURN. KOHE RETURN. MOJI RETURN. NAGASAKI RETURN.

rst Class,..... \$120 and w \$ 80 Option of rail between calling ports in Japan,

For further particulars, apply to

(TUESDAY, 29th

SUNDAY, 4th

Shipping—Steamer 1.

RECULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

I'M FORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, V'th. I lberty to Call at Melabar, Cont.

PRUPORED SAILINGS TROM HONORONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "PATHAN ".....About 22nd June. For Freight and further information, apply

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, 27th May, 1009.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM.

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and bas a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provitions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with

the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

passengers the steamers of the Company have s'ectric fans fitted in statercoms. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

[465

Agents: Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Polots in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SALLINGS FROM HONGKONG OTORIA R.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA,

MOJ:, KCLE AND YOROHAMA.

		Ostalo.	armog Du
ilceano † Kumeric Aymeria † Suveric	6,233	F. W. Davies J. Matheo J. "oyd" S. Shotton	10th Tuly

"Those steamers are specially fitted for the 'arriage of Asistic Steerage passengers.' PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

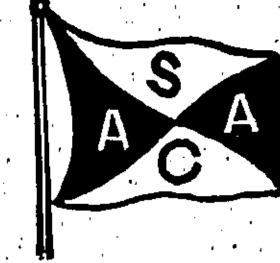
For forther inform ton, sooly to DI DWELL & CO., LINITED

General Agents. " Jacon's Bulldings,

Honzkans, 18th June, 1949.

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW

YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Gall at the MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ST. PATRICK" ...On 15th July, 1909. For Freight and further information, apply SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents. Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

BAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIREUT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamsh!

"AMIRAL FOURICHON," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1909.

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong Hongkong, sich May, 1909.

Shipping —Steamers



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

STRAITS, ORYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA) PERSIAN GULT, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-CAM and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mells, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 26th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Ucmpany's B.P. China, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel Is secured before departure from Hongkong."

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for F. ance, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mall steamer proceeding direct to Marsellies and London, other Cargo for London, &c. will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Himalaya, due in London on 8th August, 1509. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For forther Particulars, apply to L. A. HEWETT, Superintèndent

Hongkong, 13th June, 1509. COMPAGNIE-DES-MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES, FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMAND BEHIC," Captain Lafont, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 21st

- For-Freight or Passage, apply to P. DE CHAMPMORIN

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

evening, (Sunday excepted),

-STRAM-TO CANTON:

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers KWONG TUNG" ... Capt. H. W. WALKER.

" KWONG SAI"Oapt. B. S. OROWR Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 avery evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.20 every

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officered by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent, accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms

Passage Fare-Single Journey \$4. Meals \$1.25 cach

The Company's What is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old. Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hangkong, 26th April, 1909.

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD., have now 40,000" Cubic feet: of GOLD STORAGE available at BAST POINT, Stores will be Open at to A.M. and 4: P.M. dally, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. G. K. HAXTON,

Fangkong, 6th January, 1009.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Mapager,

KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghal, has re-opened'thely-FURNITURE STORE

No. 39, DES VOLUX ROAD CENTRAL The only Shop in Hongkong with this name .

WHERE HIGH-OLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required. Have been patronised by the Hongkong, Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs, A. S. Wetson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to when reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Measrs, A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write ad We have bleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Disnusery and gave us every setisfaction." (Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1891, ORDERS punctually attended to; and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPRCTION INVITED Hunghong, 6th August, 10.17.

Saigon-15th June, Rice and Gen	- Danker and Char
	Swatow, Amoy, Foochow-and-Shar
Fat Sing. Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, T. Sugi, 19th	Per Choshun Maru, 20th June, 9 A.M.
June, Swatow 18th June, Cen.—O. S. K.	Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui-Per
Johanne, Ger. s.s., 1,005; Ipland, 10th June,-	Maru, 20th June, 9 A.M.
Swatow 18th June, Ballast J. & Co.	Kwong-chow-wan-Per Holching, 201
Combress By an ager Reinbridge roth	Q A.M.
Cambysos, Br. s.s., 2,045, Bainbridge, 19th	Bangkok - Por Devawongse, 20th.
June, New York and Sabang 25th April,	l
Kerosine.—S. O. Co.	9 A.M.
Senegambia, Ger. s.s., 2,380, H. Eckhorn, 19th	Macao-Per Sai Tai, 21st June, 1.15
June, -Foochow 17th June, GenH. A.	Singapore—Per Dardanus, 21st June,
Table Distriction Con as Son A Honson	Shanghai and Chinkiang-Per Kw
Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 630, A. Hansen,	21st June, 3 P.M.
	Shanghai Per Choysung, 22nd
Hoihow19 h June, Gen.—J. & Co.	
Cleurances at the Harbour Office.	IO A.M.
	Europe, S.c., Ind's, via Tuticor
Henrik Ibsen, for Moji	Sydney, 22nd June, II A.M.
Tenyo Maru, for Shanghai.	Bangkok-Per Pitsanulok, 22nd June
Halmun, for Swatow.	Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Pe
Daifin Maru, for Swatow.	ching, 22nd June, I P.M.
Daigi Maru, for Swatow.	Macao-Per Swi Tal, 22nd June, 1.1
Choshun Maru, for Swatow.	Manila-Per Team, 22nd June, 2 P.M.
Persia, for Shanghal.	
Rumsang, for Singapore.	Keelung, Moli, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Si
Helms, for Hojhow.	Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle, Was
Walsking, for Shanghai.	Shinano Maru, 22nd June, 3 P.M.
Luteno, for Singapore.	Singapore, Penang and Colombo-P
Dakotah, for Moji.	Maru, 22nd June, 5 P.M.
Wingsang, for Canton.	Timor Port Darwin, Thursday Island
Choising, for Bangkok.	town, Calrus, Townsville, Brisbanc,
Nanchang, for Amoy.	Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Me
Senegambia, for Singapore.	Adelaide, Perth and Fromantic-Per
Mondason Muru, for Milke	23rd June, 11 A M.
Shantung, for Hookay.	Shanghai Per Tungshing, 23rd
Linan, for Shanghai.	II A.M
Ralfotis, for Singapore.	Macao - Per Sui Tai, 23rd June, 1.1
Ar everyone.	Macao—Par. Sui Tai, 24th June, 1.1
	Moji and Kobe-Per Fausang, 24
June 19	3 P.M.
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.	Weihniwei, Chefoo and Tients
Japan, for Shanghai, &c.	Cheongehing, 24th June, 3 P.M.
Z fieo, for Manila.	Shanghai — Per Yingokow, 24th June
Mandal, for Wakamatsu.	Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per
Tsinjan, for Bangkok	20th June, 1 P.M.

June 19	,	
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.		
Japan, for Shanghai, &c.		,
Z fee, for Manila.		
Mandal, for Wakamatsu.	Carrier Sec	1
Tsintan, for Bangkok		
Fukura Maru, for 8hi Hui Yow.	T.	
Kulviberg, for Heiphong.	,	
Dolfin Maru, for Swatow.	<i>2</i> 4 ,	
Kiang Ping, for Canton		
Kumsang, for Calcutta.	•	
Watshing, for Shanghai.		
Nanchang, for Newchwang.		١
Dakotak, for San Francisco.	, 1	
Persia, for Shanghai,		
Hel m, for Quinhou.		
Pagengers utrive		
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COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

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Tenen--- u -- T.T F61

Love Hank TT 61

go days' sight San Francisco & lune Vert ...44

30 the eithe Swither & Methanieri ... t.g 13/16

Bar Silver

THE WRATHER

Director of the Hongkong Observatory:-

On the 19th at 11.55 a.—The depression

lying near the mouth of the Yangtae yesterday.

has reached the neighbourhood of Korea Straits.

particularly at Shangbai. It has fallen slightly

over the S. coast of China, Formosa and the

Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the

is relatively low between Tongking and the

Moderate variable winds may be expected in

Hongkong Rainfall for the 14 hours ending

FORECAST.

winds, moderate; fine at first, probably thunder

t.-Hongkoug and Neighbourhood, S.W.

the Formosa Channel, and moderate monacon

over the N. part of the China Sea.

at 10 a.m to-day, r.og inches.

The barometer has risen along the Yangire,

A months slubs

Philippines.

Formosa Channel.

showers later.

dame - 1 1531

Par Signal, from Singapore -. 68 Chinese. Per Fausang, from Saigon-365 Chinese. Praces rere departed.

Per Yorck, for Shanghai-Mrs. Percira and daughters, Mrs. Guedes, Massrs. F. Engel and, 20th June, 3 P.M. M. Bon. For Teingtau-Mrs. H. Profersen. For Yokohama-Mrs. Leatherward, and Mrs. Prine Regent Luitpold, 30th June, II A.M. Chu Kin Fum.

Per Prim Waldemir, for Sydney, &c.-Mesers G. Becker, Pater Beiz, A Bautnagel, Mr. and Mrs. G Canda and family, Messes, H. Namsang, 3rd July, 11 A.M. Dicke, C. F. Dale, O. Fdlhard, Mr. and Mrs. Hashim and lamily, Mr. and Mrs. Heffling, Europe-Per Linan, 3rd July, 6 P.M. Messrs. 9. G. Henne, S. N. Lorey, P. G. Laubach, D. Legbrog, Liversoy, Mr. and Mrs. B. Müller, Mr and irs. Meller, Mr, and Mrs. Maps, Rev. J. P McClosky, Mr. P. H. Nossamer, Miss C. Robinson, Dr. Schiltze, Mesers. Sydney, Hobert, Launceston, New Zealand, H. Schipmann, S. I. Schulte, S. G. Theseling, Mrs. iD, L, Twompy and family, and Mr. O. Fremantle-Per Prins Sigismund, 16th July,

Whinting Bourt Str. Fausang, from Salgon :- Fine clear wee. | bane, Sydney, Hobert, Launceston, New Zeather moderate P.E. to B.W. breese and seas land, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth

showers later. z,—Firmora Channel, variable winds, mode-	Maple Leaf at Quarry Bay Docks.	Mon
rate.	Anhoi	Tue
3South coast of China between Hongkong	Kweiyang	.Wed
and Lamocks, same as No. 7.		Thu
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong	Post Office.	Prl.
and Hainan, Same as No. I.		<i>ti</i> .
	Only fully prepaid letters and postcards	
Shipping.	are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.	AII.
CV y VPT VVD		CH.
A provided to	Approximate times of closing mails at	
Signal, Ger. s.s., 927, G. Schlaikier, 18th June,	Shanghal via Dainy and Siboria.	VI
-Singapore 11th June, Rice and Gen J.	24th Juneat 8.30 P.M.	Me
& Co. Tacoma Matu, Jap. s.s., 3,830,H. Vamamolo,	30th	Hn To
18th June,-Moj. 14th June, GenO. S.	3rd Julyat 8,30 P.M.	Ro
K .		Na
Waishing, Br. s.s., 1,170, W F. Bichard, 18th June, Gan.—J., M. &	A Mad will along for	Ka Or
Co.	Swatow-Per Haimun, 20th June, 9 A.M.	No
Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, S. Maikin, 19th June,	Bangkok-Per Choising, 20th June, 9 A.M.	isi Bo
Fat Sing.	Swatow, Amoy, Foochow-and-Shanghai- Per Choshun Maru, 20th June, 9 A.M.	Ch
Souhu Maru. Jap. s.s. 1,119, T. Sugi, 19th	Swatow, Amoy and Tameni-Per Daigi	W
June, Swatow 18th June, Cen.—O. S. K. Johanne, Ger. s.s., 1,005; Ipland, 19th June,—	Maru, 2016 June, 9 A.M.	He Ki
Swatow 18th June, Ballast & Co.	Kwong-chow-wan-Per Holching, 20th June,	Sh
Cambyses, Br. s.s., 2,045, Bainbridge, 19th	9 A.M.	Ģt
June,—New York and Sabang 25th April, Kerosine.—S. O. Co.	Bangkok — Por Devawongse, 20th June,	-5£ Ar
Senegambia, Ger. s.s., 2,380, H. Eckhorn, 19th	Macao-Per Sel Tal. 21st June, 1.15 P.M.	Sw
June, Foochow 17th June, GenH. A.	Singapore-Per Dardanus, 21st June, 3 P.M.	1 Ta
Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 630, A. Hansen,	Shanghai and Chinklang-Per Kwelyang,	To
roth June,—Haiphong via Pakhoi and	21st June, 3 P.M.	Ke
Hoihow19 h June, Gen.—J. & Co.	Shanghai Per Choysung, 22nd June, 10 A.M.	Pe Ca
Cleurances at the Harbour Office.	Europe, &c., Ind's, via Tuticorin-Per	H
Hanrik Ibsen, for Moji.	Sydney, 22nd June, II A.M.	V.
Tenyo Maru, for Shanghai. Haimun, for Swatow.	Bangkok-Per Pitsanulok, 22nd June, I P.M.	G:
Daljin Maru, for Swatow.	Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per Hat-	W
Daigi Maru, for Swatow.	Macao-Per Swi Tai, 22nd June, 1.15 P.M.	H
Choshun Maru, for Swatow. Persia, for Shanghal.	Manlla-Per Tedm, 22nd June, 2 P.M.	Pi
Kumsang, for Singapore.	Keelung, Moli, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu,	T
Helene, for Hoihow. Walsking, for Shaughai.	Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle, Wash.—Per	C.
Lutrow, for Singapore.	Shinano Maru, 22nd June, 3 P.M. Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Bado	
Dakotah, for Moji.	Maru, 22nd June, 5 P.M.	
Wingsang, for Canton. Choising, for Bangkok.	Timor Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cook- town, Calrns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney,	lä
Nanchang, for Amoy.	Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne,	15
Senegambia, for Singapore. Mondason Muru, for Mijke	Adelaide, Perth and Fromantie-Per Empire,	11
Shantung, for Hookay.	Shanghai Per Tungshing, 23rd June,	. ,
Linan, for Shanghai.	II A.M	
Ralfolis, for Singapore.	Macao-Per Sui Tal. 23rd June, 1.15 P.M.	∤∤
A comment	Macao—Par. Sui Tai, 24th June, 1.15 P.M. Moji and Kobe—Per Fausang, 24th June,	, 1 Å
June 19	3 P.M.	١ ٨
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco. Japan, for Shanghai, &c.	Weihniwei, Chefoo and Tientslu - Per Cheongshing, 24th June, 3 r.M.	
Z fire, for Manila.	Shanghai - Per Yingchow, 24th June, 3 P.M.	1
Handal, for Wakamatsu. Tsintan, for Bangkok	Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per Hallan,	٠] !
Fukura Maru, for 8hi Hui Yow.	Macao-Per Sul Tal, 25th June, 1.15 P.M.	. ;
. Kalusberg, for Heiphong.	Manila-Per Loongsang, 25th June, 3 P.M.	. 13
Doljin blaru, for Swatow. Kiang Ping, for Canton	Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Bourabaya and Macassar — Per Tilotiop, 25th June, 3 P.M.	'
Kumsang, for Calcutta,	Weibsiwei, Chefon and Tientsin-Per Rui	'- i
Waishing, for Shanghai. Nanchang, for Newchwang.	chow, 25th June, 3 P.M. Manila—Per Rubi, 26th June, 10 A.M.	1
Dakotak, for San Francisco.	Europe, &c., india, via Tuticorin-Pe	;- []
Persia, for Shanghai.	Devanha, 26th June, II A.M.	
Hel m, for Quinbon.	MACHO-Per Sui Tai, 26th June, 1.15 P.M. SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN Mail 10	، ا

SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Chenan, 26th June, 6 P.M. Manila—Per Taming, 20th June, 2 P.M. Shanghai, Nagazaki, Kobe, Yokohama,

Samarang and Sourabaya-Per Shantung,

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin-Per

Shanghai, Yokohama Kobe and Moji-Per

SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN Mall to

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta - Per

Manila, Yap, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Simpson-

bafan, Herbertshohe, Matupl, Brisbane,

Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Calras, Townsville, Bris-

and Fremsnile-Per Talynan, 19th July, 2 7.M.

Shanghai-Per Chinhua, 1st July, 3 P.M.

Fooksang, 6th July, 2 P.M.

Manila-Per Yususang, and July, 3 P.M.

. }	CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.	
AT	June 18th 1909, a.m.	
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ı				•]			
ł		daspatch-vossol	700	4.	3,000	Commander C. T. K. Fullar	Welhalwel
1	Alacrity	cruiser, 2nd class	4.160	10	7,000	Captain F. E. O. Ryan	Weibaiwei
	Astraca ···	CLUISEL THE CIER.	4,160 9,800	14	12,000	Captain Fitzkerbert	- Welhaiwei
1	Bedford	river ounboat	710		000	LtComdr Hon. R. O. B. Bridgeman	Hongkong
ı	Bramble	1 1114 Personal	710	6	900	LieutCommander F. B. Noble	
Ί	Britomart		1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. L. P. Heard	
•	Oadmus	sloop	390		300	Master S. Wast	Hougkong
1	Cherub		1,070	6.	1,400	Commander C. T. Borrett	Shanghai,
ı	Gilo	sloop	305	6	T 700	LieutCommander Thomas	Weihaiwei
ı	Fame	torpedo boat destroyer		10	7,000	Captain Rowland Nugent	Cruising in Pacit
ı	Flora	cruiser, and class	4,360	Α.	4,000	LieutCommander G. Heathcote	
ı	Handy	torpedo bout destroyer	275	6	4,000	LientCommunder Monroe	
_	Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275 280		/W1000	-Lleut-Commender G. C. Heathcote	- Constant
ı	Janus	torpedo bont destruyer			3,900	Captain G. C. A. Marescaux	Mainniani
ı	Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	12,000	Captain Cilnton Bazor	, Wellalwei
ı	King Alfred	CLOSSOL SECTIONS	14,100	10	1130,000	Heret Commander T'Y C Tune	Weihaiwei
_]	Kinsha	LIABL KOITOGGS +- + +	616	4	1,200	LloutCommander T. J. S. Lyne	4 11 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
ŀ	Merlin	surveying ship	1,070	0	1,400	Captain F. C. Learmonth	Jesseiton
	Monmonth	CYTISET, IST Clubs		, 14	27,000	Uaptain G. W. Smith	Weihaiwei
٦	Moorhan	LIACL BETTERE	·——18o-	2	-8∞-	-Llent Commander C. O. Walcott	
Į	Nightingale	dver gunbout	85	3	240	LientCommander R. S. Roy	
ł		l torpedo boat destruyer	- J.	0	6,300	LieutCommander B. J. Guy, v.c.	Weihaiwei
ı	C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		85	3	1 240	LientCommander J. White	
1		river comboat	<u> 85</u>	3. ,	240	Lieut. Commander H. R. Tickell	
1	Sandpiper ··· ···	Latina amphost	· · 85	2	240	LioutCommander Alan Dixon	Yangtse.
ı	Snipe	l tornedo kost destrover	250	6	6,500	Gunner W. Barlow	
	Taku	d	4,650] 6		Commodore H. Lyon	_
	Tamar	l alara amula age	-0-	2	800	LieutCommander H. R. Godfrey	Yangtse
-	Teal ,	l viver anningt		6	900	LieutCommander H. T. Attlay	Yangten
ļ	Thistle	tornede heat detrover	14	6	6,300	Commander Stevenson	. Weihalwel
٠,	Virago	I ammanina akin		4	450	LieutCommander H. P. Douglas	
	Waterwitch	townede heat destroyer	· ` /	1 6	5,300	Lieut. Commander C. A. Fremantle	
	Whiting			3	iloa	Lieut. Gammander jub. F. Kaoz	
	Widgaon	The same and the base of	150	' · *	550	LieutOom L. H. it.V. Cottrell-Dormer	Vangras
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		FRENCH	men-of	-WAR	ON TH	E CHINA STATION.	
	NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	Tons.	GUNS.	н. Р.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED A
And Bridge Distriction of the Control of the Contro	cidés	Liver gunbout	633 6,200 170 130	22 6 6 6 6 4 F 6	5,100 570 8,500 900 18,500 500 280	Commander Fournier Lient, d'Estienne Captain Duplessis Lient, de Linarès Capt. Thibault Lient, de Maindreville Lient, Puech Lient, Biseuil	Canton Saigon Shaughal Nagasaki Upper Yangtse Tongku Upper Yangtse

+ Fingship of Rear-Admiral Perrin, Commander-in-Chief.

1. Å 0.0	Gunboats.	475 . —	-	Reserve.	Salgon
pèrs		500	' -	191	•
ON et ees ees Lonnatta ees ees		170 '-		***	949
paciles	•	140 -	·	•••	***
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capia ur	***	300	* # #co.	Lieut. Bericand	Salgon
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aria	destroyer	300 7	7,000	Commander Mortenol	Hongay
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BT. CES.	NO. OF	VALUE.	PAID U.	POSITION AS PEI	AT WORKING	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST FEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS. Hongkong & Shanghal Banking Corporation	120,000	\$t25	\$125	{	\$2,006,234	{Final of £2 and bonus of 5/-for 1908 @— ex 1/8=526,024	5 1 %	{\$995 sellers London £93.10/
National Bank of China, Limited	QQ ₁ Q25	£7	∡6	{	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	•••	S51
MARINE INSURANCES.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,560,000 \$232,757 \$411,990	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1 %	Sros sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited		£15	£\$.	Tis. 150,000 Tis. 303,747 Tis. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	`5≹ %	Tie, 105 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	13,400	5 250	\$100	\$3,000,000 £90,000 \$193,148 £105,149	\$2,464,931	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	51 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtaze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	Szoo	\$ 60	\$683,609.) \$2,000,000 \$294.475}	\$707,637	\$12 and bonns \$3 for 1907	71 %	,5225 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES. China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	· .	Stoo	5 20	\$199,104 } \$1,000,000 } \$438,663 } \$13,802 }	\$375,341 \$368,711	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907		Stro buyers \$345 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited		\$25 \$25	\$50 \$25	\$1,4\$5,173 \$7,000	51,035	\$1 for 1906		St I sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$ 50	\$264,638 \$99,067 \$250,000	520,279	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908		\$36 wellers \$33 sa. and b.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	1	\$25	515	\$607,500 { \$79,428 { \$25,344 }		∫6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @		
Indo-Ohlna Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred) Do. do. (Deferred) Shanghai Tog and Lighter Company, Limited	سنبرين	£5	£§ Tis. 50	{ £10,000 }	£13,755 Tie, 14,510	Final of Tls, 14 making Tls, 34 for 1958	7 /* r +2 %	Tis, 52 scilors Tis, 53 buyers
Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	~ E1	1 -	Tis. 75,000 {	£61,817	Second Interim of 1/- for s/c 1908		63/6 buyers
Star " Forry Company, Limited		Sie	\$5	(65,000) \$48,68.3 Tis. 98,053 Tis. 481,479		Final of Tis. 13 making Tis. 23 for 1908		Si54 Tis, 45 sales
Taku Tog and Lighter Company, Limited		T1s. 50	Tls. 50	Tis, 44,100 Tis, 81,000 Tis, 7,000				
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000 \$56,848}	Dr. \$5,858 Dr. \$135,813	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08		Sig sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tle. 50	Tis. 50	Tis. 100,000	Tls. 9,173			Tis. 272 b.
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld	1,000,000	£1 £1	£1 18/10	{ 175,000 } {12,289 }		C DECIDE SAME	S	Tis. 181 sales \$91 sellers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited Docks, Wharves & Godowns.	[50,000	£	Į ŽI	£4,873	Dr. £2,191	190, 12 Of 17 — 40 Cours		
Fanwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$48,97.6	Dr. \$7,422	\$1.75 for year ending 31/12.06	•••	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharl and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	550	\$50	\$26,806 \$40,000	\$50, tox			\$58 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld	50,000 55,700	\$50 Fls. 100	. \$50 !"Is ₊ 100	197,19) \$100,000 Tis. 1,000,000	9 ,07, 770	I INTERIOR OF THE 74 INF O MODIUS ATTOMO	6 %	S64 sales Tis. 811 sales
Shanghal and Hongkow What Company, Limited.	'	['is. 100	*is, 100	Tis. 697,257 Tis. 50,000 Tis. 115,000	Tls. 22 818	mat 1 cm) c - 1 cm - 2 cm	6 %	Tis, 163 seller
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tis, zoo		Tis, 15,000	Ti- 1,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	51 %	Tis. 104 buyer
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghal) Bentral Stores, Limited	50,132 50,132	\$25 \$26 \$50]	525 515 *(0)	\$30,000 \$1,000 \$648,075	Dr. \$24,6,4	51.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issu	10. Th. 2445.	\$19 buyers \$69 s. ex m./.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld Humphr ye Estate & Finance Company, Limited	\$0100 0	\$50 S \$100	\$25 \ \$100 \$10	\$150,000	\$26,475	Final of \$31 making \$7 for 1908	61 %	\$18 sa, new \$109 sellers \$9\frac{1}{2} buyers
Kowlion Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	530-	1000	\$278	Final of Tis. 3 and bonus of Tis. 2 making	 5=%=	
Shan hal Land Investment Company, Limited	- 78,000 - 12,500	Tis, 50 \$50	550	['ls. 3') 1,000	Tis, 142,404 *1 968	Tis. 8 for . 908		\$46 sales
Ewo Joston Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyoing	'	Tis. 50	• '	Tis, 150,000 Tis, 45,939	1 16. 8,820 10 553	i so cente for uppe anding \$1.7 of	1 6 9	Tis. 124] s. \$8] sales
Company, Limited	10,000	Tis. 75	Tis. 75	Tis. 175,000	Tis, 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	' l . '	Tis. 86
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld Soy Ches Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	8,000 1,000	Tis. 500	Tis. 100 Tis. 500	Tis 31,172	Tis. 4,829 Tis. 15,911	The re fee york	•	Tis. 375
Ball's Asbestos Rastern Agency, Limited	60.000	12/6 512 \$10]	19/6 512 5107	£1,500 \$40,000	£648 Nu.	diviso or 1300 million in this in the same of the same	·· ** /*	Stol \$14 buyers \$7 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	. F CO.000 S			2000 Sto		80 cents for 1208	81 %	\$9½ buyers
Dalry Farm Company, Limited	400.000	\$7\$ \$10	\$6 \$10	\$10,000 \$2,000 \$13,000	.	Final of to cents making 90 cents for 1908.	10 1 %	Stol buyers Sq. 10 sales St2
Hall & Holtz, Limited	12,000	\$10 \$20	\$10 \$10	\$5,000 \$186,000	\$251 \$8,957	\$2 for year ending 29,2.09	91 %	S21 buyers
Hongkong Riectric Company, Limited	5,000	\$10 \$25	\$10 \$15		5,195	Final of Signer share making Signer 1906	3 121 %	Sigt bayers Sigs sellers Sig sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld. Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex- ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000		310 Gr. 100	\$20,000 Tls. 547,500	\$8,790	f and Openerly div. of The 124 for account	3 4 %	Tls. 975 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited Peak Tramways Company (now) Philippine Company, Limited	25,000	\$10 \$10		\$20,000	\$2,204	\$80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	1 3 %	\$131 buyers \$11 \$8
Shanghal Gas Company, Limited	24,000	\$10 Tls, 50	Tis.		Ps. 18,640 Tis. 6,601	Title 1 of the security of the second		Tis. 113 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	Salaza	Tls. 20	Tis, 20	Tis, 24,820	Tis, 5,250		1	Tis. 171 buyer
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	£20	none	Dr. \$56,602	None		S24 S5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000 2,000	\$ 5 Tis, to		14 ,	\$236 Tls. 201	Tis. 61 for year ending 30.4.07	101	Tis. 94 buyers Str buyers
United Asbestos Orlental Agency, Limited	1	Sto	\$10	\$ Tim. 4.000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31,5.07	} 61 %	\$13 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited		1.00	٠ ٠	325,000	\$	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts; for the	2	\$84 \$38 sales
William Powell, Limited	*** 18'000	57	57	none	\$3.95	year ended soth June, 1906		
* These shares at entitled to half of the profits	- ,	···						
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Antimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS

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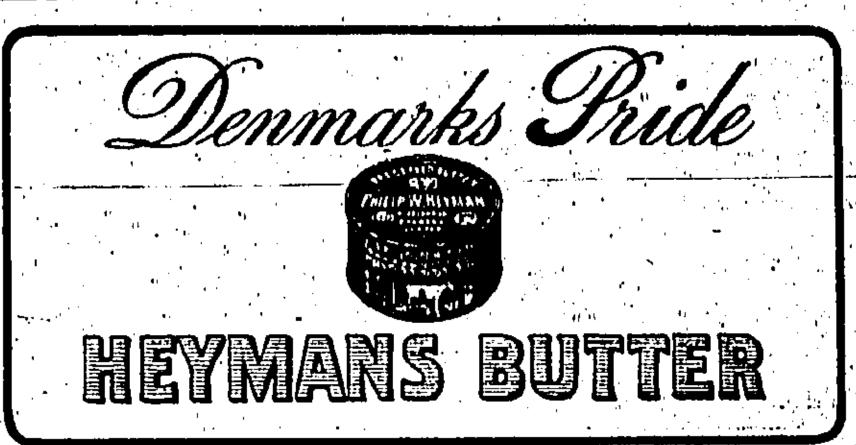


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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and healthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and healthy constraints, muscular and local weakness, general and acrouss debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, mability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, resitessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteris, painful periods, backache, hearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other pitakes of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting diseasers, luvoluntary losses, &c.: restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out.

""" used up," and valueless.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbited into the system, than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever-form-met-with a removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, acurry, scrolulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatiam, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing-bronchitis, asthma, and backing, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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